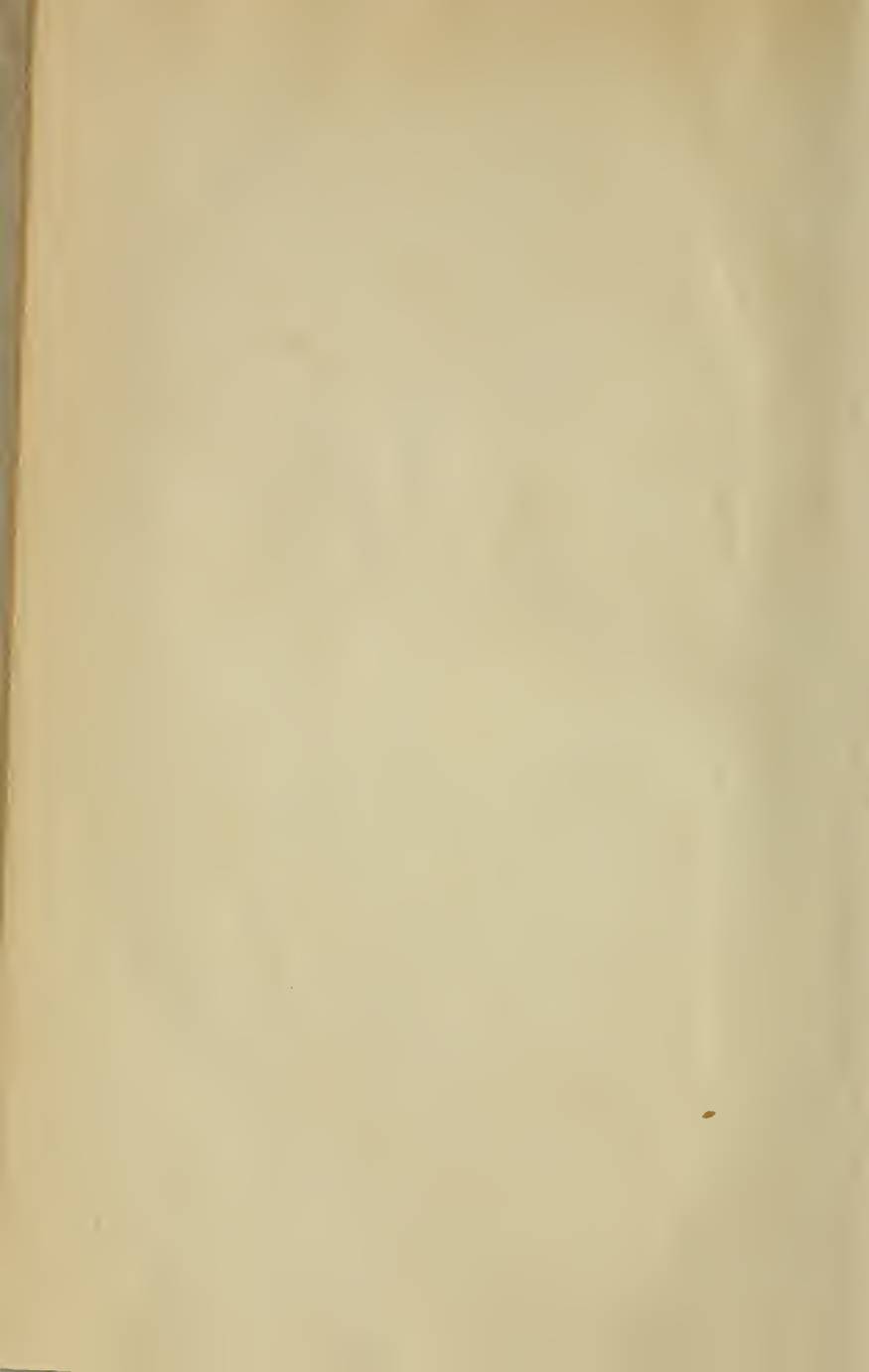


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ESTABLISHED, 1856.

BURKE'S
TEXAS ALMANAC
AND
IMMIGRANT'S HANDBOOK
FOR
1883,

WITH WHICH IS INCORPORATED

HANFORD'S TEXAS STATE REGISTER.

Being, after July 4th, the 108th Year of the Independence of the United States;
and of the Independence of Texas the 48th after March 2d.

CONTAINING

*An Almanac for Texas; Farm and Garden Hints; Descriptions
of Various Counties; List of Postoffices; Court Cal-
endars; State Statistics; Information for
Immigrants on all Points,*

AND MUCH OTHER MATTER RELATIVE TO TEXAS.

130964

HOUSTON, TEXAS:

COMPILED, PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY J. BURKE.

NEW YORK OFFICE: 165 Chambers street. LONDON, ENGLAND, Trubner &
Co., 59 Ludgate Hill. THE AMERICAN NEWS COMPANY, Pub-
lisher's Agents, 35 Chambers street, N. Y.

BURKE'S TEXAS ALMANAC FOR 1883.

We print 10,000 copies of this edition.

The following opinions, the first from the *Austin Statesman*, the leading Democratic newspaper of Texas, and the second from *Texas Siftings*—speak out for themselves :

[*Austin Statesman*.]

BURKE'S TEXAS ALMANAC for 1882 is before us, filled beyond expectation with most admirable matter concerning Texas. It is, as it claims to be, an immigrant's hand-book, replete with every sort of information valuable to either the new comer or to the old settler. The book, however, is especially adapted to satisfying inquiry in other States about Texas, and to every thousand of them sent abroad it may be safe to say the information derived therefrom would lead thousands of settlers to Texas. People who seek information as to Texas from such sources as the TEXAS ALMANAC reach the conclusion, upon the accurate information therein contained, to come for the purpose of remaining. We would be pleased to see a hundred thousand of these valuable books sent to inquirers. Such a distribution would add millions to the wealth of Texas.

[*Texas Siftings*.]

The present volume is equal to any of its predecessors. This statement we consider the highest kind of praise, for BURKE'S ALMANAC has always been an excellent and valuable volume. It contains not only all that an almanac should, but a vast array of facts regarding Texas, her industries, resources, etc., with descriptions of soil and climate, and information regarding agriculture and sheep and cattle raising. It also contains a good map of the State. The publisher, J. Burke, Houston, Texas, will mail the ALMANAC and map to anyone sending him 50 cents.

The ALMANAC for 1884 will be published December 1, 1883. Contributors and advertisers will please send in their favors by the 1st of October to insure publication.

J. BURKE, Publisher,
Houston, Texas.

ASTRONOMICAL CALCULATIONS FOR 1883.

By BERLIN H. WRIGHT, Penn Yan, N. Y.

Morning Stars.

MERCURY, from Feb. 5 to April 16;
June 7 to July 29, and October 6 to
November 26.
VENUS, until September 20.
MARS, until November 1.
JUPITER, from July 5 to October 27.
SATURN, from May 20 to September 2.
URANUS, from Sept. 16 to Dec. 20.
NEPTUNE, from May 9 to August 14.

Evening Stars.

MERCURY, until February 5, and from
April 16 to June 7; July 29 to Oct. 6,
and after November 26.
VENUS, after September 20.
MARS, after November 1.
JUPITER, until July 5 and after Oct. 27.
SATURN, until May 20 and after Sept. 2.
URANUS, until Sept. 16 and after Dec. 20.
NEPTUNE, until May 9 and after Aug. 14.

Planets Brightest.

MERCURY, Jan. 19-22, May 11-14, and Sept. 8-11, *setting after the Sun*; also
March 3-6, July 2-5, and Oct. 22-23, *rising before the Sun*. **VENUS**, January 9.
MARS and **JUPITER**, not this year. **SATURN**, Nov. 23. **URANUS**, March 12.
and **NEPTUNE**, November 12.

Movable Feasts.

Septuagesima Sunday.....	Jan. 21	Easter Sunday.....	March 23
Sexagesima Sunday.....	Jan. 23	Low Sunday.....	April 1
Quinquagesima Sunday.....	Feb. 4	Rogation Sunday.....	April 29
Ash Wednesday.....	Feb. 7	Ascension Day.....	May 8
Quadragesima Sunday.....	Feb. 11	Whit Sunday (Pentecost).....	May 13
Mid-Lent Sunday.....	Feb. 25	Trinity Sunday.....	May 20
Palm Sunday.....	March 18	Corpus Christi.....	May 24
Good Friday.....	March 23	Advent Sunday.....	Dec. 2

Chronological Cycles.

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Solar Cycle.....	16	Jewish Lunar Cycle.....	2

The Four Seasons, (HOUSTON MEAN TIME.)

		D. H. M.		D. H. M.
Winter begins, 1882.....	Dec. 21	3 31	Evening, and lasts.....	89 0 54
Spring begins, 1883.....	March 20	4 25	Evening, and lasts.....	82 20 14
Summer begins, 1883.....	June 21	0 39	Evening, and lasts.....	83 14 35
Autumn begins, 1883.....	Sept. 23	3 14	Morning, and lasts.....	89 18 16
Winter begins, 1883.....	Dec. 21	9 30	Evening, Tropical Year.....	365 5 50

Moon's Apogee, Perigee, Highest and Lowest.

MOON.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May.	June	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Perigee.....	12	9	9	7	5	2-30	25	21	18	16	13	12
Apogee.....	23	25	24	20	17	14	12	9	5	3-30	26	24
Lowest.....	6	2	2-29	25	23	19	16	13	9	6	3-30	27
Highest.....	19	15	14	11	8	5	2-29	26	22	19	16	13

Ember Days.

Wednesday, Friday and Saturday, after 1st Sunday in Lent.... Feb. 14, 16 and 17
Wednesday, Friday and Saturday, after Pentecost May 16, 18 and 19
Wednesday, Friday and Saturday, after 14th of Sept..... Sept. 19, 21 and 22
Wednesday, Friday and Saturday, after 13th of Dec..... Dec. 19, 21 and 22

Eclipses, 1883.

There will be four Eclipses this year, two of the Sun and two of the Moon, as follows:

I. A Partial Eclipse of the Moon, April 22, in the morning, visible from the Mississippi Valley to the Pacific Coast. Size, about 1 digit. (See Table.)

TABLE OF THE ECLIPSE OF THE MOON—APRIL 22.

	BEGINS.	MIDDLE.	ENDS.
	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Chicago, Illinois.....	5 10 A.M.	5 48 A.M.	
St. Louis, Missouri.....	5 0 "	5 38 "	moon sets
New Orleans, Louisiana.....	5 1 "	5 39 "	
Austin, Texas.....	4 30 "	5 8 "	5 44 A.M.
Little Rock, Arkansas.....	4 52 "	5 30 "	eclipsed
Kansas City, Missouri.....	4 42 "	5 20 "	
Omaha, Nebraska.....	4 37 "	5 15 "	5 51 A.M.
Santa Fe, New Mexico.....	3 57 "	4 35 "	5 11 "
Denver, Colorado.....	4 1 "	4 39 "	5 15 "
Salt Lake City, Utah.....	3 33 "	4 11 "	4 47 "
Virginia City, Nevada.....	3 33 "	4 11 "	4 47 "
San Francisco, California.....	2 51 "	3 29 "	4 5 "
Portland, Oregon.....	2 51 "	3 29 "	4 5 "

II. A Total Eclipse of the Sun, May 6, invisible in the United States.

III. A Partial Eclipse of the Moon, October 15 and 16, visible throughout the United States. (See the following Table, where the Evening Time occurs on the 15th, and the Morning on the 16th.)

TABLE OF THE PARTIAL ECLIPSE OF THE MOON—OCT. 15 AND 16.

	ECLIPSE BEGINS.	MIDDLE OF ECLIPSE.	ECLIPSE ENDS.
	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Albany, New York.....	1 3 morn	1 59 morn	2 55 morn
Austin, Texas.....	11 27 eve	0 23 "	1 19 "
Baltimore, Maryland.....	0 52 morn	1 48 "	2 44 "
Boston, Massachusetts.....	1 14 "	2 10 "	3 6 "
Buffalo, New York.....	0 42 "	1 38 "	2 34 "
Charleston, South Carolina.....	0 38 "	1 34 "	2 30 "
Chicago, Illinois.....	0 7 "	1 3 "	1 59 "
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	0 20 "	1 16 "	2 12 "
Denver, Colorado.....	10 58 eve	11 54 eve	0 50 "
Galveston, Texas.....	11 39 "	0 35 morn	1 31 "
Houston, Texas.....	11 36 "	0 32 "	1 28 "
Kansas City, Missouri.....	11 39 "	0 35 "	1 31 "
Nashville, Tennessee.....	0 11 morn	1 7 "	2 3 "
New Haven, Connecticut.....	1 6 "	2 2 "	1 58 "
New Orleans, Louisiana.....	11 58 eve	0 54 "	1 50 "
New York City.....	1 2 morn	1 58 "	2 54 "
Omaha, Nebraska.....	11 34 eve	0 30 eve	1 26 "
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.....	0 57 morn	1 53 "	2 49 "
Providence, Rhode Island.....	1 13 "	2 9 "	3 5 "
Richmond, Virginia.....	0 48 "	1 44 "	2 40 "
Rochester, New York.....	0 47 "	1 43 "	2 39 "
San Francisco, California.....	9 48 eve	10 44 eve	11 40 eve
St. Louis, Missouri.....	11 57 "	0 53 morn	1 49 morn
St. Paul, Minnesota.....	11 46 "	0 42 "	1 38 "
Washington, D. C.....	0 50 morn	1 46 "	2 42 "

Size of Eclipse, 3.36 digits.

IV. An Annular Eclipse of the Sun, October 30, visible as a Partial Eclipse in the Pacific States, the Sun setting with the Eclipse, of about 8 digits, upon the southern limb. At San Francisco the Eclipse begins at 3 h. 43 m. in the afternoon.

1883] 1st Month. JANUARY. 31 Days. [1883

Day of Month	DAY OF THE WEEK.	Sun Rises.		Sun Sets.		Moon Rises.	
		H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.
1	Monday.....	6	56	5	12	morn	
2	Tuesday.....	6	56	5	13	40	
3	Wednesday.....	6	57	5	13	1	34
4	Thursday.....	6	57	5	14	2	28
5	Friday.....	6	57	5	15	3	24
6	Saturday.....	6	57	5	15	4	19
7	SUNDAY.....	6	57	5	16	5	14
8	Monday.....	6	57	5	17	6	8
9	Tuesday.....	6	57	5	18	sets	
10	Wednesday.....	6	57	5	19	7	12
11	Thursday.....	6	57	5	20	8	16
12	Friday.....	6	57	5	20	9	20
13	Saturday.....	6	57	5	21	10	24
14	SUNDAY.....	6	57	5	22	11	26
15	Monday.....	6	57	5	23	morn	
16	Tuesday.....	6	57	5	24	29	
17	Wednesday.....	6	57	5	25	1	31
18	Thursday.....	6	56	5	25	2	33
19	Friday.....	6	56	5	26	3	31
20	Saturday.....	6	56	5	27	4	27
21	SUNDAY.....	6	56	5	28	5	19
22	Monday.....	6	55	5	29	rises	
23	Tuesday.....	6	55	5	30	6	10
24	Wednesday.....	6	55	5	31	7	3
25	Thursday.....	6	54	5	32	7	57
26	Friday.....	6	54	5	32	8	49
27	Saturday.....	6	53	5	33	9	40
28	SUNDAY.....	6	53	5	34	10	31
29	Monday.....	6	52	5	35	11	24
30	Tuesday.....	6	52	5	36	morn	
31	Wednesday.....	6	51	5	37	16	

Moon's Phases.

D. H. M.		D. H. M.	
New Moon.....	8 11 37 Eve.	Full Moon	23 1 53 Morn.
First Quarter.....	15 6 25 Eve.	Last Quarter.....	31 4 4 Morn.

1883] 2d Month. FEBRUARY. 28 Days. [1883

Day of Month	DAY OF THE WEEK.	Sun Rises.		Sun Sets.		Moo Rises.	
		H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.
1	Thursday.....	6	51	5	38	1	10
2	Friday.....	6	50	5	38	2	5
3	Saturday..	6	49	5	39	2	59
4	SUNDAY.....	6	49	5	40	3	53
5	Monday.....	6	48	5	41	4	44
6	Tuesday.....	6	47	5	41	5	35
7	Wednesday.....	6	47	5	42	sets	
8	Thursday ..	6	46	5	43	7	5
9	Friday.....	6	45	5	44	8	10
10	Saturday.....	6	44	5	45	9	15
11	SUNDAY.....	6	44	5	46	10	20
12	Monday.....	6	43	5	46	11	24
13	Tuesday.....	6	42	5	47	morn	
14	Wednesday.....	6	41	5	48	26	
15	Thursday.....	6	40	5	49	1	25
16	Friday.....	6	39	5	50	2	23
17	Saturday.....	6	38	5	51	3	15
18	SUNDAY.....	6	38	5	52	4	3
19	Monday.....	6	37	5	52	4	47
20	Tuesday.....	6	36	5	53	5	29
21	Wednesday.....	6	35	5	54	rises	
22	Thursday.....	6	34	5	55	6	42
23	Friday.....	6	33	5	56	7	33
24	Saturday.....	6	32	5	57	8	25
25	SUNDAY.....	6	31	5	57	9	16
26	Monday.....	6	30	5	58	10	8
27	Tuesday.....	6	28	5	59	11	1
28	Wednesday....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	54
...
...
...

Moon's Phases.

D. H. M.

D. H. M.

New Moon... 7 0 48 Eve. First Quarter..... 14 3 33 Morn.

Full Moon... 21 5 56 Eve.

1883] 3d Month. MARCH. 31 Days. [1883

Day of Month	DAY OF THE WEEK.	Sun Rises.		Sun Sets.		Moon Rises.	
		H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.
1	Thursday	6	26	6	1	morn	
2	Friday	6	25	6	1	47	
3	Saturday	6	24	6	2	1	40
4	SUNDAY	6	23	6	2	2	31
5	Monday	6	22	6	2	3	20
6	Tuesday	6	21	6	3	4	8
7	Wednesday	6	20	6	3	4	52
8	Thursday	6	19	6	4	5	36
9	Friday	6	17	6	5	sets	
10	Saturday	6	16	6	5	8	1
11	SUNDAY	6	15	6	6	9	9
12	Monday	6	14	6	6	10	14
13	Tuesday	6	13	6	7	11	17
14	Wednesday	6	12	6	8	morn	
15	Thursday	6	10	6	8	16	
16	Friday	6	9	6	9	1	5
17	Saturday	6	8	6	10	1	51
18	SUNDAY	6	7	6	10	2	35
19	Monday	6	6	6	11	3	28
20	Tuesday	6	4	6	11	4	4
21	Wednesday	6	3	6	12	4	39
22	Thursday	6	2	6	13	5	13
23	Friday	6	1	6	13	rises	
24	Saturday	5	59	6	14	7	11
25	SUNDAY	5	58	6	14	8	3
26	Monday	5	57	6	15	8	56
27	Tuesday	5	56	6	16	9	48
28	Wednesday	5	55	6	16	10	41
29	Thursday	5	53	6	17	11	32
30	Friday	5	52	6	17	morn	
31	Saturday	5	51	6	18	22	

Moon's Phases.

D. H. M.				D. H. M.			
Last Quarter	1	11	4 Eve.	First Quarter	15	2	9 Eve.
New Moon	8	10	9 Eve.	Full Moon	23	11	43 Morn.
				Last Quarter	31	1	59 Eve.

1883.] 4th Month.

APRIL.

30 Days.

[1883.]

Day of Month	DAY OF THE WEEK.	Sun. Rises.		Sun Sets.		Moon. Rises.	
		H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.
1	SUNDAY.....	5	50	6	19	1	11
2	Monday....	5	49	6	19	1	57
3	Tuesday.....	5	47	6	20	2	41
4	Wednesday.....	5	46	6	20	3	28
5	Thursday.....	5	45	6	21	4	7
6	Friday.....	5	44	6	22	4	51
7	Saturday.....	5	43	6	22	sets	
8	SUNDAY.....	5	41	6	23	7	51
9	Monday.....	5	40	6	23	8	59
10	Tuesday....	5	39	6	24	10	2
11	Wednesday....	5	38	6	25	11	1
12	Thursday....	5	37	6	25	11	56
13	Friday.....	5	36	6	26	morn	
14	Saturday.....	5	35	6	26	44	
15	SUNDAY.....	5	34	6	27	1	25
16	Monday.....	5	32	6	28	2	5
17	Tuesday....	5	31	6	28	2	41
18	Wednesday.....	5	30	6	29	3	14
19	Thursday.....	5	29	6	29	3	48
20	Friday....	5	28	6	30	4	20
21	Saturday....	5	27	6	31	5	10
22	SUNDAY.....	5	26	6	31	rises	
23	Monday.....	5	25	6	32	7	43
24	Tuesday....	5	24	6	33	8	37
25	Wednesday....	5	23	6	33	9	29
26	Thursday.....	5	22	6	34	10	19
27	Friday.....	5	21	6	34	11	7
28	Saturday.....	5	20	6	35	11	53
29	SUNDAY.....	5	19	6	36	morn	
30	Monday.....	5	18	6	36	37	
..

Moon's Phases.

D. H. M.		D. H. M.	
New Moon.....	7 7 14 Morn.	Full Moon.....	22 5 5 Morn.
First Quarter.....	14 2 27 Morn.	Last Quarter ...	30 0 41 Morn.

1883] 5th Month. MAY. 31 Days. [1883

Day of Month	DAY OF THE WEEK.	Sun Rises.		Sun Sets.		Moon Rises.	
		H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.
1	Tuesday.....	5	17	6	37	1	19
2	Wednesday.....	5	16	6	38	2	0
3	Thursday.....	5	16	6	38	2	41
4	Friday.....	5	15	6	39	3	24
5	Saturday.....	5	14	6	40	4	9
6	SUNDAY.....	5	13	6	40	4	58
7	Monday.....	5	12	6	41	sets	
8	Tuesday.....	5	12	6	42	8	44
9	Wednesday....	5	11	6	42	9	46
10	Thursday.....	5	10	6	43	10	35
11	Friday.....	5	9	6	44	11	22
12	Saturday.....	5	9	6	44	morn	
13	SUNDAY.....	5	8	6	45	3	
14	Monday.....	5	7	6	46	40	
15	Tuesday.....	5	7	6	46	1	15
16	Wednesday.....	5	6	6	47	1	49
17	Thursday.....	5	5	6	47	2	21
18	Friday.....	5	5	6	48	2	53
19	Saturday.....	5	4	6	48	3	29
20	SUNDAY.....	5	4	6	49	4	7
21	Monday.....	5	3	6	50	rises	
22	Tuesday.....	5	3	6	50	7	25
23	Wednesday.....	5	2	6	51	8	15
24	Thursday.....	5	2	6	51	9	5
25	Friday.....	5	1	6	52	9	52
26	Saturday.....	5	1	6	53	10	37
27	SUNDAY.....	5	1	6	53	11	18
28	Monday.....	5	0	6	54	11	57
29	Tuesday.....	5	0	6	54	morn	
30	Wednesday.....	5	0	6	55	38	
31	Thursday.....	4	59	6	55	1	19

Moon's Phases.

D. H. M.				D. H. M.			
New Moon.....	6	3	36 Eve.	Full Moon	21	8	49 Eve.
First Quarter.....	13	4	32 Eve.	Last Quarter.....	29	8	1 Morn.

1883.] 6th Month.

JUNE.

30 Days. [1883.

Day of Month	DAY OF THE WEEK.	Sun Rises.		Sun Sets.		Moon Rises.	
		H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.
1	Friday.....	4	59	6	56	2	1
2	Saturday.....	4	59	6	56	2	46
3	SUNDAY.....	4	59	6	57	3	36
4	Monday.....	4	59	6	57	4	30
5	Tuesday.....	4	58	6	58	sets	
6	Wednesday.....	4	58	6	58	8	22
7	Thursday.....	4	58	6	59	9	12
8	Friday.....	4	58	6	59	9	57
9	Saturday.....	4	58	7	0	10	37
10	SUNDAY.....	4	58	7	0	11	15
11	Monday.....	4	58	7	1	11	48
12	Tuesday.....	4	58	7	1	morn	
13	Wednesday.....	4	58	7	1	21	
14	Thursday.....	4	58	7	2	55	
15	Friday.....	4	58	7	2	1	29
16	Saturday.....	4	58	7	2	2	5
17	SUNDAY.....	4	58	7	3	2	43
18	Monday.....	4	58	7	3	3	26
19	Tuesday.....	4	58	7	3	4	13
20	Wednesday.....	4	59	7	3	rises	
21	Thursday.....	4	59	7	4	7	50
22	Friday.....	4	59	7	4	8	36
23	Saturday.....	5	0	7	4	9	19
24	SUNDAY.....	5	0	7	4	9	59
25	Monday.....	5	0	7	4	10	39
26	Tuesday.....	5	0	7	4	11	19
27	Wednesday.....	5	1	7	4	12	0
28	Thursday.....	5	1	7	5	morn	
29	Friday.....	5	1	7	5	43	
30	Saturday.....	5	2	7	5	1	30
..

Moon's Phases.

D. H. M.				D. H. M.			
New Moon.....	4	11	50 Eve.	Full Moon.....	20	10	9 Morn.
First Quarter.....	12	3	19 Morn.	Last Quarter.....	27	1	16 Eve.

1883] 7th Month. JULY. 31 Days. [1883

Day of Month	DAY OF THE WEEK.	Sun Rises.		Sun Sets.		Moon Rises.	
		H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.
1	SUNDAY.....	5	2	7	5	2	20
2	Monday.....	5	2	7	5	3	14
3	Tuesday.....	5	3	7	5	4	12
4	Wednesday....	5	3	7	5	sets	
5	Thursday.....	5	3	7	4	7	48
6	Friday.....	5	4	7	4	8	32
7	Saturday.....	5	5	7	4	9	10
8	SUNDAY.....	5	5	7	4	9	47
9	Monday.....	5	6	7	4	10	20
10	Tuesday.....	5	6	7	4	10	54
11	Wednesday....	5	7	7	3	11	28
12	Thursday.....	5	7	7	3	morn	
13	Friday.....	5	8	7	3	3	
14	Saturday.....	5	8	7	3	40	
15	SUNDAY.....	5	9	7	2	1	21
16	Monday.....	5	9	7	2	2	6
17	Tuesday.....	5	10	7	1	2	55
18	Wednesday....	5	10	7	1	3	48
19	Thursday.....	5	11	7	1	rises	
20	Friday.....	5	11	7	0	7	16
21	Saturday.....	5	12	7	0	7	59
22	SUNDAY.....	5	12	6	59	8	40
23	Monday.....	5	13	6	59	9	20
24	Tuesday.....	5	14	6	58	10	0
25	Wednesday....	5	14	6	58	10	43
26	Thursday.....	5	15	6	57	11	28
27	Friday.....	5	16	6	56	morn	
28	Saturday.....	5	17	6	55	16	
29	SUNDAY.....	5	17	6	54	1	8
30	Monday.....	5	18	6	54	2	3
31	Tuesday.....	5	18	6	53	3	0

Moon's Phases.

	D.	H.	M.		D.	H.	M.
New Moon.....	4	8	41	Morn.	Full Moon.....	19	9 9 Eve.
First Quarter.....	12	1	27	Morn.	Last Quarter.....	26	5 51 Eve.

1883.] 8th Month.

AUGUST.

31 Days.

[1883.

Day of Month	DAY OF THE WEEK.	Sun Rises.		Sun Sets.		Moon Rises.	
		H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.
1	Wednesday.....	5	19	6	53	3	59
2	Thursday.....	5	19	6	52	4	56
3	Friday.....	5	20	6	51	sets	
4	Saturday.....	5	20	6	50	7	34
5	SUNDAY.....	5	21	6	49	8	20
6	Monday.....	5	21	6	49	8	54
7	Tuesday.....	5	22	6	48	9	27
8	Wednesday.....	5	23	6	47	10	2
9	Thursday.....	5	23	6	46	10	39
10	Friday.....	5	24	6	45	11	17
11	Saturday.....	5	24	6	44	12	0
12	SUNDAY.....	5	25	6	43	morn	
13	Monday.....	5	25	6	42	35	
14	Tuesday.....	5	26	6	42	1	36
15	Wednesday.....	5	27	6	41	2	31
16	Thursday.....	5	27	6	40	3	30
17	Friday.....	5	28	6	39	4	28
18	Saturday.....	5	28	6	38	rises	
19	SUNDAY.....	5	29	6	37	7	17
20	Monday.....	5	29	6	36	7	59
21	Tuesday.....	5	30	6	35	8	42
22	Wednesday.....	5	30	6	34	9	27
23	Thursday.....	5	31	6	33	10	15
24	Friday.....	5	32	6	32	11	5
25	Saturday.....	5	32	6	31	11	59
26	SUNDAY.....	5	33	6	30	morn	
27	Monday.....	5	34	6	29	55	
28	Tuesday.....	5	34	6	28	1	51
29	Wednesday.....	5	35	6	27	2	49
30	Thursday.....	5	35	6	26	3	45
31	Friday.....	5	36	6	24	4	41

Moon's Phases.

D. H. M.				D. H. M.			
New Moon.....	2	7	4 Eve.	Full Moon.....	18	6	32 Morn.
First Quarter.....	10	7	7 Eve.	Last Quarter.....	24	11	10 Eve.

1883] 10th Month.

OCTOBER.

31 Days. [1883]

Day of Month	DAY OF THE WEEK.	Sun Rises.		Sun Sets.		Moon sets.	
		H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.
1	Monday.....	5	53	5	46		sets
2	Tuesday.....	5	54	5	45	6	37
3	Wednesday.....	5	54	5	44	7	14
4	Thursday.....	5	55	5	43	7	54
5	Friday.....	5	56	5	42	8	36
6	Saturday.....	5	56	5	41	9	22
7	SUNDAY.....	5	57	5	40	10	11
8	Monday.....	5	58	5	38	11	4
9	Tuesday.....	5	58	5	37	11	59
10	Wednesday....	5	59	5	36		morn
11	Thursday....	6	0	5	35		57
12	Friday.....	6	0	5	34	1	57
13	Saturday.....	6	1	5	33	2	59
14	SUNDAY.....	6	2	5	32	4	3
15	Monday.....	6	2	5	31	5	9
16	Tuesday.....	6	3	5	30		rises
17	Wednesday....	6	4	5	29	6	58
18	Thursday.....	6	4	5	27	7	44
19	Friday.....	6	5	5	26	8	41
20	Saturday.....	6	6	5	25	9	39
21	SUNDAY.....	6	6	5	24	10	33
22	Monday.....	6	7	5	23	11	37
23	Tuesday.....	6	8	5	22		morn
24	Wednesday....	6	8	5	21		32
25	Thursday.....	6	9	5	21	1	25
26	Friday.....	6	10	5	19	2	18
27	Saturday.....	6	10	5	18	3	11
28	SUNDAY.....	6	11	5	17	4	2
29	Monday.....	6	12	5	16	4	54
30	Tuesday.....	6	12	5	16	5	45
31	Wednesday.....	6	13	5	15		sets

Moon's Phases.

D. H. M.

D. H. M.

First Quarter..... 9 3 57 Morn. Last Quarter..... 22 4 56 Eve.

Fall Moon..... 16 0 23 Morn. New Moon..... 30 5 55 Eve.

1883.] 11th Month. NOVEMBER. 30 Days. [1883.

Day of Month	DAY OF THE WEEK.	Sun Rises.		Sun Sets.		Moon Sets.	
		H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.
1	Thursday.....	6	14	5	14	6	35
2	Friday.....	6	15	5	13	7	19
3	Saturday.....	6	16	5	12	8	1
4	SUNDAY.....	6	16	5	11	8	58
5	Monday.....	6	17	5	11	9	50
6	Tuesday.....	6	18	5	10	10	47
7	Wednesday.....	6	19	5	9	11	45
8	Thursday.....	6	20	5	9	morn	
9	Friday.....	6	20	5	8	43	
10	Saturday.....	6	21	5	8	1	45
11	SUNDAY.....	6	22	5	7	2	47
12	Monday.....	6	23	5	6	3	51
13	Tuesday.....	6	24	5	6	4	59
14	Wednesday.....	6	25	5	5	rises	
15	Thursday.....	6	26	5	4	6	23
16	Friday.....	6	26	5	4	7	24
17	Saturday.....	6	27	5	3	8	27
18	SUNDAY.....	6	28	5	2	9	25
19	Monday.....	6	29	5	2	10	23
20	Tuesday.....	6	29	5	1	11	21
21	Wednesday.....	6	30	5	1	morn	
22	Thursday.....	6	31	5	1	13	
23	Friday.....	6	32	5	0	1	6
24	Saturday.....	6	33	5	0	1	57
25	SUNDAY.....	6	34	5	0	2	49
26	Monday.....	6	34	5	0	3	40
27	Tuesday.....	6	35	5	0	4	33
28	Wednesday.....	6	36	5	0	5	24
29	Thursday.....	6	37	5	0	6	16
30	Friday.....	6	38	5	0	sets	
..

Moon's Phases.

D. H. M.				D. H. M.			
First Quarter.....	7	5	43 Eve.	Last Quarter.....	21	7	21 Morn.
Full Moon.....	14	10	15 Morn.	New Moon.....	29	0	32 Eve.

1883] 12th Month.

DECEMBER.

31 Days.

[1883

Day of Month	DAY OF THE WEEK.	Sun Rises.		Sun Sets.		Moon Sets.	
		H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.
1	Saturday.....	6	38	5	0	6	54
2	SUNDAY.....	6	39	5	0	7	47
3	Monday.....	6	40	5	0	8	43
4	Tuesday.....	6	41	5	0	9	39
5	Wednesday....	6	42	5	0	10	36
6	Thursday.....	6	42	5	0	11	35
7	Friday.....	6	43	5	0	morn	
8	Saturday.....	6	44	5	0	34	
9	SUNDAY.....	6	45	5	1	1	36
10	Monday.....	6	46	5	1	2	38
11	Tuesday.....	6	47	5	1	3	44
12	Wednesday....	6	47	5	1	4	49
13	Thursday.....	6	48	5	2	5	55
14	Friday.....	6	49	5	2	rises	
15	Saturday.....	6	49	5	2	7	6
16	SUNDAY.....	6	50	5	2	8	8
17	Monday.....	6	50	5	3	9	7
18	Tuesday.....	6	51	5	3	10	3
19	Wednesday....	6	52	5	3	10	58
20	Thursday.....	6	52	5	4	11	50
21	Friday.....	6	53	5	4	morn.	
22	Saturday.....	6	53	5	4	42	
23	SUNDAY.....	6	54	5	5	1	34
24	Monday.....	6	54	5	5	2	26
25	Tuesday.....	6	55	5	6	3	18
26	Wednesday....	6	55	5	6	4	10
27	Thursday.....	6	56	5	7	5	1
28	Friday.....	6	56	5	8	5	52
29	Saturday.....	6	57	5	9	sets	
30	SUNDAY.....	6	57	5	10	6	36
31	Monday.....	6	58	5	10	7	33

Moon's Phases.

D. H. M.				D. H. M.			
First Quarter.....	7	5	24 Morn.	Last Quarter.....	21	1	46 Morn.
Full Moon.....	13	9	6 Eve.	New Moon.....	29	6	33 Morn.

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THE WEATHER.

It is but just to state to the public that they know as much about the weather for the coming year as we do. No mathematician or astronomer, however able in his profession, can possibly give "forecasts" or "probabilities" of the weather a year in advance. When such guess work is seen in almanacs they should be regarded as unreliable. We append the following table, which will be of far greater value :

HERSCHEL'S WEATHER TABLE—*For Foretelling the Weather, through all the Lunations of each Year, forever*:—This table, and the accompanying remarks, are the result of many years' actual observation, the whole being constructed on a due consideration of the attraction of the sun and moon, in their several positions respecting the earth, and will, by simple inspection, show the observer what kind of weather will most probably follow the entrance of the moon into any of its quarters, and that so near the truth as to be seldom or never found to fail :

<i>If the new moon, the first quarter, the full moon or last quarter happens—</i>	IN SUMMER.	IN WINTER.
Between midnight and two in the morning....	{ Fair... .. }	Hard frost, unless wind is S. or W.
— 2 and 4, morning....	Cold, with frequent showers..	Snowy and Stormy.
— 4 and 6, morning....	Rain.....	Rain.
— 6 and 8, morning....	Wind and rain.....	Storm.
— 8 and 10, morning....	Changeable.....	Cold rain, if the wind be W.; snow, if E.
— 10 and 12, morning....	Frequent showers.....	Cold and high wind.
At 12 o'clock, noon, and 2 P. M.	Very rainy.....	Snow or rain.
Between 2 and 4 P. M....	Changeable.....	Fair and mild.
— 4 and 6 P. M.....	Fair.....	Fair.
— 6 and 8 P. M.....	Fair, if wind N. W.; Rainy, if S. or W.....	Fair and frosty, if wind is N. or N. E.; Rainy or Snow, if S. or S. W.
— 8 and 10 P. M.....	Ditto.....	Ditto.
— 10 and midnight....	Fair.....	Fair and Frosty.

OBSERVATIONS.—1. The nearer the time of the moon's change, first quarter, full and last quarter, are to *midnight*, the fairer will the weather be during the seven days following.

2. The space for this calculation occupies from 10 at night till 2 next morning.

3. The nearer to *mid-day* or *noon* the phases of the moon happen, the more foul or wet weather may be expected during the next seven days.

4. The space for this calculation occupies from 10 in the forenoon to 2 in the afternoon. These observations refer principally to the summer, though they effect spring and autumn nearly in the same ratio.

5. The moon's change, first quarter, full and last quarter, happening during six of the afternoon hours, *i. e.*, from 4 to 10, may be followed by fair weather; but this is mostly dependent on the *wind*, as is noted in the table.

6. Though the weather, from a variety of irregular causes, is more uncertain in the latter part of autumn, the whole winter, and the opening of spring, yet, in the main, the above observations will apply to those periods also.

7. To prognosticate correctly, especially in those cases where the *wind* is concerned, the observer should be within sight of a good *vane*, where the four cardinal points of the heavens are correctly placed.

The above table was originally formed by Dr. Herschel, and is now published with some alterations, founded on the experience of Dr. Adam Clarke.


THE TEXAS BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION.

This society has paid promptly all claims against it, and we think it is worthy of the patronage of all Texans, being a home institution, officered by citizens of Texas, and having its domicile in the city of Waco. In their circular they say:

"Our plan is similar to that of all societies working on the assessment principle, though we are cheaper than these, since the cost is regulated by actual death rate, and being young, with risks new, our mortality for years to come, must be less than that of the orders. Moreover, experience has shown that, in the hands of business men, this system is from 25 to 40 per cent. cheaper than secret societies. We relieve members of all lodge duties, and finally, ours is a home institution, with interests guarded by men fully identified with Texas, and whose integrity is beyond question. That a system of cheap protection was needed in our State, no better evidence can be cited than the rapid growth of foreign secret orders in our midst, and the readiness with which Texans avail themselves of protection furnished on the assessment plan, by organizations operating in States remote from ours. Thoroughly conversant with every branch of protection, and with the experience of 136 benevolent societies before us, we have endeavored to embrace all favorable points which mark the assessment plan, and at the same time rid our organization of such useless features as ritual, lodge attendance and regalia.

"It is seldom necessary for us to cite Old Line Life Companies, by way of comparison, but it may not be amiss to note the following figures as a matter of information: On the basis of One Thousand, age 40, we find that protection has been furnished, on the assessment principle, in the hands of business men, at \$6 50 per annum, 9 42 by the lodges, while Old Line Life Companies will demand \$31 30 for the same indemnity. In other words, on the assessment plan, payments are made in proportion to actual death rate, and protection is thus furnished at cost, while official statements prove that Old Line Companies during the last 30 years have paid only 22½ per cent. of premiums in death claims. This shows that should the 'Texas Benevolent Association' in the very outset realize the fullest mortality of Old Line Companies, we would still be 77½ per cent. cheaper than they.

 Only Good Seeds will Produce Good Vegetables.

Landreth's Seeds are Genuine. 

Report of Cotton Crop of State of Texas by Counties—1882-3.

COUNTIES.	Cotton crop of last year estimated by counties—bales.	Estimated increase this year—per cent.	Estimated yield of cotton for the year '82-3—bales.	COUNTIES.	Cotton crop of last year estimated by counties—bales.	Estimated increase this year—per cent.	Estimated yield of cotton for the year '82-3—bales.
Anderson.....	8,365	66	13,886	Hays.....	3,811	83	6,974
Angelina.....	569	25	3,211	Henderson....	6,823	35	9,211
Archer.....	45	...	...	Hidalgo.....	9	...	...
Atascosa.....	511	...	...	Hill.....	9,273	21	11,220
Austin.....	14,662	10	16,128	Hood.....	2,173	...	...
Bandera.....	55	...	...	Hopkins.....	9,172	25	11,465
Bastrop.....	16,366	30	21,276	Houston.....	10,787	29	13,915
Baylor.....	91	...	...	Hunt.....	11,982	38	16,535
Bee.....	9	75	...	Jack.....	1,596	...	1,197
Bexar.....	1,706	55	2,644	Jackson.....	223	...	...
Bell.....	10,219	58	16,146	Jasper.....	1,562	10	1,718
Blanco.....	75	25	942	Jefferson.....	84	25	105
Bosque.....	4,247	23	5,224	Johnson.....	15,271	10	16,798
Bowie.....	8,819	50	13,229	Jones.....	19	...	...
Brazoria.....	3,854	...	...	Karnes.....	304	...	...
Brazos.....	10,800	44	15,552	Kaufman.....	11,823	29	15,252
Brown.....	1,096	...	...	Kendall.....	307	...	...
Burleson.....	6,608	...	7,599	Kerr.....	79	...	...
Burnet.....	1,546	...	1,833	Lamar.....	27,354	38	37,749
Caldwell.....	8,437	63	13,752	Lampasas.....	695	...	...
Callahan.....	94	...	...	Lavaca.....	11,055	25	13,819
Cameron.....	24	...	...	Lee.....	6,126	25	6,657
Camp.....	6,299	50	9,449	Leon.....	8,155	...	...
Cass.....	17,985	...	...	Liberty.....	2,048	5	2,150
Chambers.....	100	...	...	Limestone....	10,018	96	19,635
Cherokee.....	10,881	47	15,995	Live Oak.....	4	...	...
Clay.....	1,274	...	...	Llano.....	512	...	...
Coleman.....	267	...	...	McCulloch....	59	...	...
Collin.....	602	41	34,690	McLennan....	14,161	28	18,126
Colorado.....	17,251	33	22,997	dison.....	2,939	100	5,873
Comal.....	2,330	100	4,660	Marion.....	8,332	61	12,581
Comanche.....	2,316	32	3,057	Mason.....	70	...	...
Cooke.....	12,800	19	15,232	Matagorda....	2,312	...	...
Coryell.....	3,690	60	5,904	Medina.....	310	...	...
Dallas.....	23,861	57	37,462	Milam.....	12,021	90	22,840
Delta.....	5,445	25	6,806	Montague....	4,618	10	5,080
Denton.....	12,821	21	15,513	Montgomery..	4,528	40	6,339
DeWitt.....	2,411	...	...	Morris.....	5,403	75	9,455
Eastland.....	818	100	1,636	Nacogdoches..	5,301	36	7,209
Ellis.....	21,016	14	23,958	Navarro.....	14,364	111	30,308
Erath.....	3,162	100	6,324	Newton.....	1,473	25	1,841
Falls.....	13,846	...	...	Orange.....	24	...	...
Fannin.....	24,866	22	30,337	Palo Pinto....	972	...	...
Fayette.....	27,608	37	37,686	Panola.....	9,650	31	12,642
Fort Bend.....	7,128	...	...	Parker.....	4,933	29	6,364
Franklin.....	4,484	25	5,605	Polk.....	4,021	...	...
Freestone....	9,064	50	13,596	Rains.....	2,122	...	...
Frio.....	166	...	...	Red River....	19,587	...	...
Galveston....	146	54	225	Refugio.....	15	...	...
Gillespie.....	843	...	...	Robertson....	20,063	85	37,117
Goliad.....	799	33	1,063	Rockwell.....	2,913	40	4,078
Gonzales.....	8,328	40	11,659	Rusk.....	12,354	7	16,925
Grayson.....	21,247	27	26,984	Sabine.....	1,890	...	...
Gregg.....	5,080	25	6,350	San Augustine.	3,051	15	3,509
Grimes.....	12,976	20	15,571	San Jacinto..	5,931	...	...
Guadalupe....	7,239	262	26,205	San Patricio..	2	...	...
Hamilton.....	1,266	...	...	San Saba.....	443	400	2,215
Hardin.....	113	...	...	Shackelford..	5	...	...
Harris.....	2,088	32	2,756	Shelby.....	6,835	35	9,227
Harrison.....	19,537	47	28,719	Smith.....	18,050	39	25,090

Report of Cotton Crop—Continued.

COUNTIES.	Estimated yield of cotton for the year '82-'83—bales.	Estimated increase this year—per cent.	Cotton crop of last year estimated by counties—bales.	COUNTIES.	Estimated yield of cotton for the year '82-'83—bales.	Estimated increase this year—per cent.	Cotton crop of last year estimated by counties—bales.
Somervell	1,175			Victoria.....	806	24	999
Stephens	147			Walker.....	7,138	40	9,993
Tarrant	12,138	13	13,716	Waller.....	4,348	10	4,783
Throckmorton ..	10			Washington ..	22,997	27	29,206
Titus	5,457	95	10,641	Wharton.....	3,519	50	5,279
Travis	10,273	32	13,560	Wichita.....	45		
Trini	2,949	75	5,161	Williamson....	5,074		
Tyler.....	2,815			Wilson.....	2,070		
Upshur	8,895			Wise.....	8,015	10	8,817
Uvalde	56			Wood.....	8,176	54	12,591
Van Zandt	7,709	33	10,253	Young.....	608		

Estimated Cotton Crop of Texas, last year..... 891,000

Estimated production of Counties reported, this year.....1,089,100

Estimated production of Counties not reported, this year..... 178,610

Estimated Crop of State of Texas, this year.....1,267,710

GARDEN CALENDARS.

Prepared for BURKE'S TEXAS ALMANAC, by Ammon Burr, of the Dallas Nurseries.

January.—From December 25th to February 15th is our coldest weather. See that plants have sufficient protection (*see* December) and that they are not too dry, or too damp, or too close, and that mice are not destructive. Give as much air and sunshine as possible—do not be afraid of a little frost on the plants.

Now is the time, if not done before, to break up the ground. Loose soil is like a sponge, capable of absorbing and retaining the winter's rain until the summer's drouth. After freezing, turn it over again. Frost and ice will disintegrate it better than all the implements ever invented, and helps to destroy insects. If you neglect this work, do not abuse Texas for a dry country.

Pile on the manure. Our soil is very rich, it is true, but needs the ammonia and other elements contained in the manure. It also greatly assists in retaining moisture. If the soil is flat or sticky, bed up, and you will gain one or two weeks in earliness. A successful gardener anticipates his work, and now is the time to look ahead.

In the orchard and flower garden, continue to plant and prune. Do your bedding up now, and if any roots are cut, they will

have time to heal over before spring. Apply manure, if you want fine fruit or flowers.

Onions (black seeds or sets), salsify, spinach, parsnips, leeks or hardy flower seeds can be yet planted. Set out a part of the cabbage plants from the frames. You can venture seeds of peas, beets, lettuce, radishes, carrots, or plants of same, in open ground, with uncertain results.

Make hot beds now, covering with domestic, if you cannot get glass, and by the first of next month they will be ready to plant.

February.—Having laid the foundation in December and January, you are now ready for more active operations. But the time of planting depends much upon the season and condition of the soil. Sow seeds of hardy plants, as in January. The finest onions grown here were from black seeds sown in February. They are more certain, however, planted earlier. Plant seeds of peas, turnips, carrots, beet, lettuce, radishes, cress or pepper grass, early corn and Irish potatoes, and protect if necessary. Set out the main crop of cauliflower, lettuce, beets, celery, onions, endive, if the weather is favorable, from plants in cold frames. Reserve a few plants, for fear of loss. Make horseradish and asparagus beds. Plant tomato seeds in cold frames, and protect with glass or waterproof domestic, or sow in a box in a south window. Pepper and egg plants require more heat. With the tomatoes plant permanent hills of cucumbers, to stand when they are taken out.

Continue to work in orchard and flower garden as long as sap is not flowing. With a wet spring, trees set out late do very well. Top graft peaches and plums just as the bud swells. Apples and pears may wait a little longer. Divide and set out chrysanthemums, verbenas, carnations, tritomas, iris, lychnis, hemerocallis, rosemary, sage, thyme, etc. Plant a few gladiolus; set out evergreens. Set phlox and other hardy annuals; lilies and Dutch bulbs should now be well established. Keep the soil constantly stirred, if not too wet, among all growing vegetation.

March.—This is a month of great anxiety. We must risk planting early, and yet the frosty winds linger after snow and ice are gone. Many things still need protection occasionally. The main planting of early corn, beets, carrots, lettuce, radishes, mustard and black onion seeds (for sets) should be made this month; also, the last planting of garden peas, mustard, cress, turnips and Irish potatoes. Cabbages set out now will head in late

spring and summer. Hasten celery and cauliflower, for soon it will be too dry for them. As the weather moderates, plant pole and dwarf snap beans, okra, squash, cucumbers and cantaloupes. Set out tomatoes, egg plants, peppers, watermelons, butter beans and southern peas a little later. Plant asparagus seeds—it does well on rich prairie soil. Keep the hoe and cultivator moving all the time.

In the orchard and flower garden, it is late to set out many things, unless well cared for afterwards. Now is the proper time to plant gladiolus, tuberose (polianthus tuberosa), Madeira vine, amaryllis, tritomas, verbenas, chrysanthemums, etc. About the middle of the month sow tender annuals, and set out geraniums, heliotropes and other pot plants, and protect every cold spell. Give them an early start, and they will do better than if in pots. It is useless to plant either fruits or flowers and neglect them. They want as much cultivation as cotton or cabbage.

April.—At this season the cold rain ceases, and we have some dry weather. But the diligent gardener has his ground in such fine condition that his plants do not feel it. In transplanting, if the roots are “grouted” in a batter of mud and manure, but little or no watering will be needed. A few cabbages can be set out for summer heading. Set out a liberal supply of tomatoes early in the month. It is our leading summer vegetable. Also, set out early sweet potatoes, egg plants and peppers. Set out lettuce and plant radishes in a rich, cool spot. Plant more cucumbers.

Keep the cultivator and the hoe continually moving. Never allow the soil to bake or harden after rains. Frequent cultivation will hasten the growth of plants wonderfully. A light top dressing of manure can be used to advantage, or an occasional watering with liquid manure.

For summer use, continue to plant snap beans, both dwarf and pole, butter beans (the Sewee, or small variety, is the most productive), beets, carrots, large corn, cucumbers, cantaloupes, watermelons, squashes (also fall and winter squashes and pumpkins), nasturtiums and mustard (last sowing), okra, parsley, salsify, southern peas, Irish potatoes (last planting) and radishes (in cool, rich soil).

Tomatoes, okra, butter-beans, southern peas (properly a kind of bean) and watermelons will last till frost, therefore plant largely of them. Cabbages will furnish an occasional head throughout the summer, and sometimes a second head in the fall.

May.—"Lovely May is here," with its flowers, early fruits and vegetables. The gardener is delighted with his success, and the prospect ahead is cheering. But there is no time for rest. The soil must be kept continually stirred, not only to kill the weeds, but to keep it loose and sponge-like, ready to absorb and hold the dews and rain against the coming drouth. The roots of all plants need atmosphere, and if you do not let it in the soil, they will come to the surface after it, and suffer in July and August.

For summer use continue to plant southern peas and beans of all kinds, beets, carrots, large corn (rather uncertain now), melons of all kinds and okra. Set out tomato plants and main crop of sweet potatoes. Plant cucumbers, lettuce and radishes where you can water them.

For use this fall, plant in latter part of this month, or early in June, snap beans and southern peas, cucumbers for pickles, parsnips, salsify, beets, rutabaga or Swedish turnips, and set out cabbages, also collards for winter use. In seed bed sow celery, cabbages, collards (getting late for these), borecole and cauliflower. These should be near a well, for convenience in watering. When the turnip flea or fly is bad, plant in boxes elevated three or four feet.

June.—Summer is coming upon us fast, and any work neglected last month must be attended to at once. Take advantage of cloudy or rainy days for sowing and planting, for July and August will be too dry and hot for such work; plant, water and shade without waiting for a "season." For detail of work, see May hints. Be sure and get a full crop of sweet potatoes. The ground occupied by Irish potatoes, early corn or onions, can be planted with sweet potatoes or gotten ready for fall turnips, etc. Cure onions in the sun—Irish potatoes in the shade. Store the latter in a cool, airy place, or under a dry out-house, on the ground or in boxes of dry earth.

We must now be looking forward to the fall and winter garden, and plant such things as were recommended for the latter part of May; also plant in seed-beds, as there recommended. It will be necessary to employ shade and more water, especially for celery.

The "budding" of roses and fruit trees should now be attended to. The peach and apple tree borer must be hunted out. Grapevines laid down in the soil now will be rooted by frost. Roses can also be propagated in this manner, first tonguing the layered limb. Cultivation is as necessary among flowers and

fruit trees as in the garden ; if neglected, disappointment is the inevitable result. It is strange to see a fruit tree or rose bush worth fifty cents or a dollar neglected, while a cotton stalk, worth four cents, receives the greatest care. Such cases are too common, and our climate unreasonably blamed for failures. We have more summer rains than California, and yet allow them to excel us. This need not be so.

July.—Our tables are loaded with every variety of fruit and vegetables. Planting for fall may continue, if the season is favorable. Southern peas, snap beans, water melons, rutabagas, are the most reliable. Set out a few tomatoes. The last planting of sweet potatoes should be made early in the month. If seed beds have failed, try again. Be sure and get a full stock of cabbage plants and celery ; rutabagas will also transplant.

The weather will be hot the last of July, but we must not cease cultivation. Loose soil is the best mulch, and better than watering. Continue to bud and layer, as recommended for June. After hunting out the borer, wash the bodies of the trees with soft soap ; or, to one barrel of water, add ten pounds of soap (dissolved), five pounds Paris green, and eight ounces of crude carbolic acid, and wash with the compound.

August.—Our main crop of vegetables is partially exhausted, but the deficiency is compensated for by a liberal supply of fruits. By planting varieties particularly adapted to our climate, and giving them proper attention, we can grow as fine fruits as any State in the Union. We have had Chinese cling peaches weighing one pound, and Duchess pears weighing one and a quarter pounds.

If preparations for a fall garden have been neglected, delay no longer. A second spring can be added to our seasons by proper management.

If the weather continues hot and dry until the last of the month, sow a half crop or the following on top of the ground (in dust if necessary), viz : Early and late rutabagas, turnips, kohlrabi, kale, borecole, lettuce, endive, mustard, radishes, carrots, etc. ; and the following a little deeper : Beans, parsnips, beets, onion seeds or sets, English peas and salsify. If the season is favorable, plant a full crop of the same, and Irish potatoes without cutting. Also transplant cabbages, etc., from seed bed. The celery must wait until September, unless cool and moist weather prevails.

Look after the seed-bed in dry weather, and see that it does not suffer from insects, or for want of water.

September.—Operations in this month, as in August, depend much upon the season. If favorable, we must immediately plant everything indicated for that month. Better to waste a few seeds than to lose a season.

For the coming winter and spring, we must plant the following, about the middle of September, or first of October, viz: Onions, leeks, parsnips, kale, borecole, rutabagas, salsify and spinach. Set out celery, and water and shade until established. Set out cabbages, etc., from seed-bed.

Tulips, hyacinths, lilies, etc., have died down in August, and these, with iris, should be reset immediately, if a new bed is wanted. Late planted bulbs do not do well. Set out evergreens, if a ball can be removed with them.

October.—We may have light frosts about the 20th, but little ice before November or December. Tomato vines can be gathered and stored away for two weeks, and the fruit then gathered and house-ripened like apples. Throw up high ridges, and on the south side of these set out cabbages, etc., not quite at the bottom of the ridge. If dry, water celery.

Sage, thyme, rosemary, etc., may be reset. Continue to plant borecole, kale, leeks, onions, parsnips, salsify, spinach, turnips, etc. Also, where they can be protected, lettuce, endives, radishes, etc. Dig sweet potatoes and pea-nuts, and cure the vines for stock animals.

Plant evergreens and bulbs. Make boxwood borders, and set out strawberries. Lay off young orchard grounds now, and break up the same without delay. Dig holes for shade trees, and let them remain open until the soil pulverizes. Thousands of trees are stunted by planting in rough ground. Set out roses now.

Make your first sowing of cabbage, cauliflower, borecole, etc., for next spring's use.

November.—The table should now be well supplied with vegetables. The half-hardy sorts, as turnips, carrots, beets, etc., should be covered (except the tops), with earth, if weather is severe. Many half-hardy shrubs can be protected in the same manner. Lettuce should have a light covering of leaves. You can still sow hardy vegetables out doors, as onions, leeks, parsnips, salsify, kale, spinach and rutabaga or Swedish turnips. Also hardy flower seeds. Earth up celery, blanch endive, set out

a part of cabbage plants, reserving a part of these, and all cauliflowers to go into cold frames, (see December.) Sow in cold frames, cabbage, borecole, cauliflower, beet, lettuce, celery, and half-hardy flower seeds, for transplanting in spring.

This is the best season to set out fruit trees, grape vines, small fruits, roses, flowering shrubs, etc. Before the leaves open in spring, young roots will have been formed from one to three inches long. Set out strawberries—but the dewberry is more reliable and profitable. These and blackberries bear the first year; grapes the next, and then comes peaches, pears and apples. All of these do well on proper soils. Underground grafting of grapes, apples, pears and quinces can now be performed. Also pruning. It is not necessary to wait for the leaves to fall to do any of this work.

December.—About the 25th we may expect steady cold weather. The winter garden is already planted (see September, October and November), and the great work of this month is to prepare for the spring crop (see January), and to protect half-hardy vegetables (see November), and young, tender roses, verbenas, carnation, etc. Nothing is better than a light covering of oak leaves. Too much will injure the plants, or make them too tender. Evergreens stuck in the ground, or thrown loosely over, are very serviceable. If any are used, see that they are removed every warm spell. It is only our sleeting northers that we need dread. Heading cabbage can be laid in shallow trenches, facing the south, closely together, and protected as above directed. Turnips, kohl rabi, beets, carrots, may be gathered in heaps and "banked" with earth. Parsnips, rutabagas, collards, kale and onions are hardy.

Every family should be provided with cold frames, hot beds and pits. The former can be made of boards (or six-inch poles), four or six feet wide, ten or twenty feet long, three feet high on north side, and fifteen inches lower on south side. In these, all half-hardy stuff can be forwarded without any covering except oak leaves. High fences and south walls afford a good protection. Geraniums and other pot plants can be kept in an air-tight pit, four or six feet deep, and covered with glass, or water-proof domestic. An extra covering of board shutters or straw mats should be thrown over this in bitter cold weather.

Continue to plant fruit trees, but do not expose the roots to winds or frosts. Make cuttings of grapes, quinces, roses, honeysuckles, altheas, etc. Remove old wood from blackberries, raspberries, roses, etc.

In cold frames continue to sow beets, lettuce, celery, onions, cabbage, cauliflower, borecole, and hardy flower seeds, for transplanting in spring. Also earth up celery, and blanch endive; both of these should be in use now if planted in April.

INFORMATION FOR IMMIGRANTS.

TEXAS AS IT IS.

Texas lies between the parallel of 25 deg. 50 min. and 36 deg. 30 min. north latitude, and longitude 93 deg. 30 min., and 107 deg. west. It embraces a territory of 274,365 square miles, or 175,587,840 acres, and is by far the largest State in the Union. The following comparison will give some idea of the vast extent of this State: Texas is larger than France or Great Britain, and is four times as large as Maine, Vermont, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island, and lacks only 4,000 square miles of being as large as the combined area of New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, North Carolina, Indiana and Illinois.

It is a vast inclined plain with a gradual descent from the northern and northwestern boundary to the Gulf of Mexico. The coast counties are nearly level for sixty or eighty miles inland; the surface then becomes undulating, with alternate gradual elevations and depressions, and this feature increases as we proceed toward the northwest, until it becomes hilly and finally mountainous in some of the far western counties; the highest ranges, however, do not attain a greater altitude than 5,000 feet. In the coast counties the soil and climate are especially adapted to the culture of the sugar-cane, Sea Island cotton, rice, and many semi-tropical fruits and vegetables.

The eastern portion of the State, including some eighteen counties, is heavily timbered, and from here are drawn nearly all the immense supplies of pine lumber required in the prairie portions of the State. The natural resources of this section are varied. In it are vast deposits of iron ore of excellent quality, and extensive beds of lignite. Large crops of cotton, corn, and other grains are grown in its valleys, and its uplands are noted for the production of fruits and vegetables. It is generally well watered by streams and springs.

Central and Northern Texas, though generally a rich prairie country, is by no means devoid of a sufficiency of timber for ordinary purposes, its numerous streams being fringed with a large growth of forest trees. It is also traversed by what is known as the upper and lower "Cross Timbers," a belt of oak, elm, and other timber, from one to six miles wide.

Western and Southwestern Texas are the great pastoral regions of the State. The surface is generally a high rolling tableland, watered by creeks and ponds, but with little timber,

except along the streams, and on some of the hills and mountain regions of the western part, where forests of cedar, mountain juniper, oak, &c., exist.

The luxuriant growth of rich native grasses found in this section renders it pre-eminently a stock-raising country, and as such it is unexcelled by any other portion of the continent. The precious metals and other mineral deposits are known to exist in this section of the State, and it is believed their development will be rapid when railroads shall have been built across it.

HEALTH.

On the score of health, Texas will compare favorably with the healthiest portions of the United States. Consumption—that dreaded disease of the Eastern and some of the Northern States—is almost unknown here, at least very few, if any cases have originated here, but on the contrary, afflicted persons from other parts have been much benefited in health by residence in Texas.

AGRICULTURE.

Nature has been extremely lavish in making Texas one of the most varied in her products of all the States in the Union. Such is the adaptation of her soil and climate to the production of cotton—ranking in staple the finest in the world's markets—that one-fifth of her territory could produce an annual crop greater than is now gathered from all the cotton fields on the globe.

The lands of this State are equally productive in the growth of all the cereals, and the region especially adapted to the growth of wheat is larger than the great States of Missouri, Illinois and Indiana combined. Of the 168 organized counties, 68 are capable of producing 18 bushels to the acre, which is below the average product. The wheat of this State is drier, more dense, and the heaviest known, weighing from 64 to 66 pounds per bushel.

Sea Island cotton grows well along the entire coast, and sugarcane and rice thrive in all that part of the State south of the 30th parallel of north latitude. Corn, barley, oats, rye, sorghum, millet, castor beans, broom-corn and potatoes—both Irish and sweet—are raised here in great abundance and perfection. Peaches, pears, apricots, figs, pomegranates, strawberries and raspberries of the finest quality have been grown successfully wherever they have been tried. Grape-growing is destined to become an important industry here; the vines grow vigorous,

and the fruit large and delicious. Wild grapes of excellent quality grow in great profusion in all of our forests.

The soils of Texas are admirably adapted to the growth of nearly every kind of vegetable in use by man, and her climate and seasons admit of their being brought into market both earlier and later than in any of the Middle or Northern States.

In raising horses, mules, cattle, sheep and hogs, her vast tracts of unoccupied lands, covered with a dense growth of nutritious grasses; her mild climate, and railroad facilities for transportation give Texas advantages possessed by no other State.

Dr. R. R. Gilbert, of Palestine, in an editorial, justly remarks that there is not a more independent man walking the earth than he who cultivates and produces all the necessities of life; or, in other words, who is self-sustaining. And what is true of an individual is true of the State. The man who stakes all of his capital, and all of the means he can command, on a single crop of cotton, for instance, does himself and his family great injustice; for he is liable in pursuing such a policy to involve all in straightened circumstances, temporarily at least. When agriculturists adopt the policy of first raising all that they need for home consumption that the earth will produce, and expend only their surplus labor and capital in one or two general crops, they will then, and not till then, become truly independent. So with the State at large. When the time comes that its people produce instead of importing hay, butter, milk, pork, potatoes, apples, flour, beans, salt, and many other staple articles for consumption that they now pay others for producing; the State, as such, will be much more independent than at present. No good reason can be assigned why this should not be done, but a thousand reasons can be given why it should be done without delay. Labor having become scarce and unreliable, labor-saving machinery should come into general use; machinery by the use of which one man can do the work usually performed by ten men, or even a larger number. Such agricultural implements can readily be procured, and their introduction will eventually become general throughout the State.

SEED TIME AND HARVEST.

The planting season is much longer here than in the more northern States of the Union, and most crops ripen and can be placed in market from six to eight weeks earlier.

Our mild winters generally admit of corn-planting in Febru-

ary, and of cotton during the month of March. Wheat is sown in the fall, and is usually harvested between the 10th of May and the 10th of June, so that flour from new wheat can be delivered in any of the Northern and Eastern cities, by railway direct from our wheat region, fully six weeks in advance of flour from the Western States, and the same may be said of fruits and vegetables.

Field work usually can be done at all seasons of the year, and a loss of thirty days from out-door occupations on account of heat, cold or rain in each year would be an over-estimate.

During the cold, bleak winter months, when nearly all that the farmers of Nebraska, Iowa, and all through the New England States, can do is to keep themselves from freezing, and their stock from starving by feeding out the corn, hay and fodder gathered during the summer, the Texas farmer enjoys mild, pleasant weather, and his flocks and herds are in good condition, feeding on the prairies or in the timbered bottoms.

FRUIT CULTURE.

Until within this last few years but little attention was paid to fruit-growing. The thrifty young orchards that are now to be seen throughout the country indicate increasing interest in this much-neglected industry. Nearly all kinds of fruit can be grown throughout Texas in perfection. The peach flourishes as well as it does in its own native clime; pears grow finely, the fruit is large, sound and delicious—very little, if at all, inferior to the best produced in California. The Chickasaw varieties of the plum do well, and are not liable to be injured by the curculio. In Northern Texas there are several varieties of the wild plum, some of which bear abundantly a rich, delicious fruit. The culture of the grape is in its infancy here at present, yet the result so far has been highly encouraging. The Delaware, Concord and several other fine varieties have been very successfully grown here, and immense quantities of "Post oak" and "Mustang" varieties are found growing native over a large portion of the State. The Mustang is a large, black, round grape, larger than the Concord, and one of the best wine grapes known. The Post oak is also an excellent wine grape, not quite as large as the Mustang, but a better table grape, and equally as plentiful.

STOCK-RAISING.

The advantages Texas possesses for stock-raising are unequalled. Her almost boundless prairies, clothed with a luxuriant growth

of the nutritious mesquite and gramma grasses, on which cattle keep fat all the year round without other food, and where herds of 10,000, and even up to 50,000 head, can roam at pleasure, make Western Texas pre-eminently a stock-raising country, superior to any other on this continent. The market for beef is unlimited, and that the business is profitable may be inferred from the fact that stock cattle can be bought from \$6 to \$10 per head; that it costs nothing to feed them above the expense of herding, and that fat beeves sell readily at from \$18 to \$25 per head. This is the price of ordinary cattle. But the stock-raisers are improving their cattle, perceiving it costs very little more to rear a beef that will sell for one hundred dollars in the market than it does to raise one selling for twenty-five dollars. In this State, unquestionably, cattle can be raised until fit for market for less money than in any other section of the country.

SHEEP CULTURE.

Texas, with the exception of the coast counties, is especially adapted for raising sheep, and the production of fine wool. Her mild, genial climate and short winters, her vast tracts of unoccupied, high, rolling lands, sufficiency of pure water, and her nutritious native grasses, give her advantages unexcelled by any other portion of the Great West. Sheep thrive better on the shrubs, plants, saline-grasses and herbs so plentiful on the extensive prairies of Western Texas, than on rich grasses, especially that of black soils or low, marshy bottom lands.

Every year large flocks of sheep are being moved from the southern and southwestern part of the State, where formerly all the great sheep ranches were located, to the high, rolling, boundless prairies of Western Texas, where the atmosphere is drier, and clear streams of pure water are found. It is believed that the finer-wooled sheep pay the best, and a great deal of expense is saved by being able to run them in large flocks. Men practically experienced in sheep-raising in Texas give it as their opinion that wool of the Merino and other fine varieties can be raised here at 7 cents per pound. The sales the past season ranged from 25 to 45 cents per pound.

Men with small capital, willing to isolate themselves for a few years, can secure locations where the country is but sparsely settled, embark in this business, and with proper attention secure a competency. Large fortunes have been made at it in Texas, and the opportunities presented now are superior to any heretofore.

• MANUFACTURES.


The water-power in Texas is immense—neither is it affected by drouth or ice, and yet the development of the manufacturing interests of this State have not received the attention their importance demands. No where are grander opportunities presented to persons with capital and skill to engage in manufactures with a certainty of realizing large profits. Foundries, manufactories of agricultural implements, tanneries, paper, cotton, woolen and flour mills, cheese factories, and many other branches of manufacturing industry are demanded to meet the constantly increasing wants of the State. Texas can furnish to the manufacturer and mechanic raw materials in the greatest variety and abundance—lumber and iron, cotton and wool, hides and tanning materials, etc., at lower rates than they can be obtained in any other State. She has also a mild and equable climate, plenty of provisions, and one of the best markets for the manufactured articles on the continent. The small experience already had in manufactures has demonstrated that capital can be employed here and return better profits than can be made at the North.

TEXAS THE HOMELAND.

Texas is pre-eminently a homeland. The Constitution provides that the homestead of a family, consisting of a lot or lots in the city, or of not more than 200 acres in the country, which may be in one or more parcels, and not to exceed \$5,000 in value at the time of its designation as a home, shall be exempt from forced sale, except for purchase money or taxes. This is the *Constitution*, and no amendment can ever be passed which would repeal this section.

A man once having secured his home and paid for it, is relieved of all anxiety for his family, and more especially if he has also become a member of the TEXAS BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION, he can feel assured that he leaves his family comfortably provided for.

 Only Good Seeds will Produce Good Vegetables.

Landreth's Seeds are Genuine. 

FRUIT CULTURE IN SOUTHERN TEXAS.

Prepared for BURKE'S TEXAS ALMANAC by Gilbert Onderdonk, proprietor of the Mission Valley Nurseries, Mission Valley, Victoria county, Texas.

We have to cast our eyes back but a few years to find a period when the pomological development of *Southern Texas* had hardly reached its infancy. There was a stock of seedling peaches, a result of early importation, but they had not been improved by the efforts of the horticulturist. Wild plums then, as now, grew in our forests. The red haw lined our streams, and the mustang grape draped our woodlands. With its rich, natural pastures and numerous herds of useful animals, its rich soils and genial climate, Texas was an Eden for a pastoral life. But to the eye of one whose experience had been obtained, and whose standard of excellence had been found in regions of high pomological development, Texas, as a fruit country, presented a sorry aspect.

In our haste to obtain immediate success, we imported fruit trees, shrubs and vines from the colder regions of the North. Our people did not stop to consider that there might be questions of climatic adaptation. While they had learned that there was a vast difference between Northern and Southern products in every other department, they seemed to presume that in fruit culture, quite all they had to do was to follow the experience of more northern States.

Our people near the Gulf, planted Northern trees only to find them not worth the ground they occupied. Those living a little further to the north did the same thing, and while they succeeded better than those near the Gulf, yet a series of trials showed that their Northern trees were very unreliable, seldom producing a satisfactory yield, although still further northward, the results were more encouraging, while in extreme Northern Texas, the Northern varieties were considered successful. But even in the highest Texas situations, the orchardist succeeds best who plants from *Southern* nurseries.

In looking over the whole ground we see a gradation of deterioration in Northern trees, beginning in the upper borders of the State, and increasing as we approach the coast. While in southern Texas we have degrees of deterioration corresponding with latitude and elevation, we may safely say that when the region generally known as the "*coast range*" is fairly reached, the Northern trees are *utterly worthless*. We are speaking more of the peach and plum, although we do not limit our remarks to

them. Nor do we find that trees of the peach or plum propagated here by grafting from the Northern varieties serve us any better than the original introduction. I have varieties which have been so propagated here for over thirty years without any improvement in their habits. But we have learned that *trees of even these Northern varieties raised in extreme Southern Texas, when carried even slightly northward, bear much better than the same varieties raised elsewhere.* This is an important point to be remembered, especially by all who propose to plant apple, peach or plum trees, any where above the coast range. The same has been found true of grapes. In fact, it may be regarded as a rule to which there are but few, if any, exceptions.

SOUTHERN STRAINS OF PEACHES.

But it has been found that in Southern Texas we are quite independent of the Northern strain of peaches. We have improved varieties, that have been developed from the hardy native Texas seedlings, which are here hardy and productive. They make no very mean comparison with the boasted varieties of the Northern strain. The Chinese strain also seems to be here essentially *Southern*, and supplies some good varieties, both early and productive. The development of these two *Southern strains* is doing much for Southern Texas pomology. While I do not know of fine peaches having been made in the coast region of Southern Texas this year from the Northern strain, yet this year we began to eat peaches of the Chinese strain in May. It is now October and we are yet eating peaches from the Spanish varieties; and while we of the coast freely admit that we live very near the Southern border of peach culture, that as the climate of Northern Texas has enabled it to appropriate the latest improvements of our Northern brethren, (while those improvements are useless to us), that Northern Texas *now* surpasses us in peach culture, yet while we have been shut up to the use of only our own improvements, we are rapidly advancing and will show the world that this, too, is a peach country. I will go still farther by saying that if the people of North Texas want the most reliable trees, even of their own varieties, they will do well to get them from as far southward as possible. And to our people all over the State I will repeat the principle so well laid down by physical geographers, viz: that *all fruit trees are improved by being carried towards their polar limit of perfect development.*

PLUMS.

As in peach culture we were compelled to resort to our home-grown seedlings as a basis of improvement, so in plum culture have we found our only success in the development of the wild classes. We have now a list of plums of which we need not be ashamed; no, of which we have a right to be proud. This year we ate ripe fruit from the Early Red in April. Early in May we were eating the Coletto, then the Jennie Lucas, after which followed the African, Wild Goose, Indian Chief, etc., till we finished with the Golden Beauty, in the last of August, to say nothing of the still later wild varieties, which suggest the prospect of the still farther extension of the list of choice plums into the later months of the year. And yet twenty years ago the proposition to raise plums in Southern Texas would always excite an incredulous smile. Surely the world moves and Southern Texas is moving with it.

GRAPES.

We turn to the department of grapes. I have written so much in THE TEXAS ALMANAC upon this subject that I am afraid of repeating something already offered. But one idea I must press upon your readers—that our most successful varieties have not come from the high latitudes; that the improvements of Northern classes of grapes can give Southern Texas no *durable* variety. Some of the new Northern varieties are *splendid*, but all prove too short-lived for *Southern* Texas. Like other fruits, the different families of grapes belong to different thermal conditions, modified by degrees of humidity. We must work in harmony with nature. So our varieties must be of *Southern* families of the grape. We may wish for the rarest Northern improvements, but unless they are improvements upon our *Southern classes* they will be useless to us; and some Northern men are at work with good Southern material under glass. The triumph of such men will be a victory for us.

While the comparatively humid airs of Southeastern Texas may, in some situations, suit the Scuppernong family, yet I have heard of but one really successful Scuppernong in Western Texas, and in this instance success is no doubt due to extremely local conditions. For general culture in Southern Texas we want the Southern Aestivales family of grapes. Perhaps they can be hybridized upon something else to our advantage. Such experiments are on the way. This family, no doubt, is capable of vast

improvement. We must fight our own battles, in the South, pretty much, in this department, because our Northern brethren cannot help us, except a few who can command the artificial atmosphere obtained under glass.

We have excellent varieties now. A noted Missouri vineyardist wrote me that, "where the Herbernot succeeds, surely no one will ask a better grape." And it succeeds perfectly here, and I believe it does so all over Texas. Then we have the Lenoir, McKee and others. New varieties will be offered to the public when thorough tests prove them to be of undoubted value. Southern Texas is ready, even now, to show that it is not behind in its capacity for grape culture. California and France are yet adding to their supply of the same varieties that are so well suited to the whole State of Texas.

PEARS.

I planted over fifty varieties of Pears ten years ago. I find several of them very successful here. I have seven hundred Pear trees in my experimental orchards, and I have never yet found a case of blight.

APPLES.

I planted over sixty varieties of Apples in my experimental orchards. A few varieties are doing very well. The trees take a dwarfish habit, but bear all that could be wished of trees of their size. I raise as nice Apples as I have seen anywhere, although this can be said of only a few varieties. While I should be glad to give fuller details in the different departments, space will not allow me to do so. This year I have embodied in my catalogue many items of such matter. Those wishing for such details can get my catalogue free by application.

FIGS

Seem to be almost a natural product in Southern Texas. Our capacities are quite different, in some respects, from those of the Northern portion of our great State. Having a more Southern climate, we very naturally have the contrasts that would result from this difference. But our climate is no less healthy than that of Northern Texas. Each section possesses advantages not enjoyed by the other, and together we are a great State. We are great, not only in area, or the various products we supply, but in the vast possibilities of our future. A new era has dawned upon Texas. The vast system of communication that is spread-

ing like an army of willing messengers all over the land, is not only bringing us nearer together, but is bringing the world to us. Our former wild solitudes are filling with sounds of civilized life. Resources that have slumbered from the creation are being awakened into active being. A fresh energy is being infused into our old Texas blood. Labor, energy, skill, enterprise, capital, intelligence, refinement, civilization, population are being diffused over our land like a pleasant dew. With an improved energy in every department of our existence, our waste places will be built up, our cities enlarged, our products vastly multiplied, our population will become that of an empire, and then Texas, the poor and feeble infant of 1836, will stand upon her feet in all the comeliness of her attractive proportions and the brightness of her gorgeous apparel—the pride of the continent, the admiration of the world.

SEVENTEENTH LEGISLATURE—CALLED SESSION.

By proclamation of Governor Roberts, the Legislature met in extra session at Austin, April 6, 1882. The old Capitol having been destroyed by fire, the Lower House met in Millett's opera house, and the Senate in the Armory Hall. The principal subjects recommended by the Governor for legislative action were: The preparation of a temporary Capitol building until the new one now under contract could be completed; the apportionment of the State into Congressional, Senatorial and Representative Districts, and a law regulating the passenger and freight charges on the railroads.

For a temporary Capitol, provisions were made for the erection of a building near the foot of Capitol Hill, on the west side of Congress Avenue. Before the house was completed an excessive rain on the 6th of September, crumbled the north wall so that it fell, and the building was otherwise injured. The architect, however, determined to rebuild the wall that had fallen down and strengthen the others, and have it ready for occupancy by the time of the regular session of the Eighteenth Legislature.

A bill was passed apportioning the State into Legislative, Senatorial and Congressional Districts. When the Governor examined the bill, the Congressional Districts, especially, were of such odd shapes, that he allowed it to become a law without his sig-

nature. In political parlance, he thought the State was Gerrymandered.

Considerable time was devoted to the question of legislative control of railroads, and a bill was finally passed, which the Governor signed on the 14th of April, reducing passenger fare on all Texas railways, to three cents per mile. The law went into effect on the 1st of August, and the increase of travel, and dispensing with dead-heads and half-fare tickets, gave the roads about the same income as when the fare was five cents per mile. Other measures of the Legislature related to the University, State Asylum, etc. Before its adjournment, the Governor formally announced that he would not be a candidate for re-election.

NICARAGUA WHEAT.

While in North Texas the common wheat is a pretty sure crop, and yields a fair quantity, it must be confessed that in the fine portion of our State lying on and near the 30th parallel of latitude its cultivation has not been satisfactory. This has induced many to try the Nicaragua variety. For ten years past, Mr. A. C. Johnson, of Prairie Lee, Caldwell county, has been engaged in threshing for himself and neighbors. During all that period he states that he has never known this species to yield less than about twenty bushels to the acre, while eight bushels is a full average crop of the common wheat. During the present season Mr. Johnson planted five acres of this wheat and threshed out ninety-four bushels, while from eighteen acres of common wheat he harvested only sixty-four bushels. The flour of the Nicaragua wheat is rather dark, but rises well and makes very palatable light bread. Unquestionably this is the wheat for the climate of Central and Southern Texas.

BROOM CORN.

The cultivation of Broom Corn and the manufacture of brooms is a growing industry in Texas. It can be successfully cultivated in all parts of the State. One hand, with cultivators, can attend to twenty-five acres, producing an average of about five hundred pounds to the acre, worth in the market five dollars per hundred. The machinery for making brooms is simple and inexpensive. Two pounds of brush are required for each broom.

A TEXAS NONAGENARIAN.

Probably the oldest of old Texans is the venerable Jesse Burnam, of Burnet county. Captain Burnam is now past ninety years of age, having been born in Kentucky, September 15, 1792. His boyhood was passed in Tennessee, but in February, 1821, he reached Pecan Point, Texas. After spending some time in the East, he removed to the west side of the Brazos river and erected the first cabin in what is now Independence, Washington county. Soon afterward he settled in what is still known as the old Burnam place, on the west side of the Colorado river, Fayette county. His daughter, Nancy, was the first child born in Austin's colony. One of the first militia captains commissioned by Stephen F. Austin was Captain Burnam, who was early distinguished for his coolness and bravery in the frequent skirmishes with the Indians. In Houston's retreat before Santa Anna in 1836, Burnam's house was burned. He represented his district two terms in the Congress of the Republic. His first military service was with Gen. Jackson at New Orleans in 1812; his last with Col. John H. Moore, in an Indian hunt up the Colorado in 1840, when a large village of the Comanches was completely destroyed. Since 1854 he has resided in Burnet county, respected and esteemed by a generation which has come upon the stage of action since he has lived in quiet retirement, awaiting the summons which has removed all the associates of his early toils and triumphs.

DISPUTED TERRITORY—GREER COUNTY.

The county of Greer was created by the Legislature of Texas in 1860. One year before that the Commissioner appointed by the United States to run the boundary line between Texas and the Indian nations set up a claim to this Territory, a claim which the Commissioner, appointed by the Governor of Texas by Houston's special instructions, repudiated. When the Northern Judicial District was formed, three years ago, Congress assigned Greer county to Judge McCormick's jurisdiction. It was thought that was a concession that Greer county properly belonged to Texas, but since that period the officer in command in the Indian Territory has refused to recognize the authority of Texas. Both Congress and the Texas Legislature have now provided for the appointment of another Joint Commission to re-

trace the line ; so it will probably soon be settled. In the meantime the following description of the county, written some years since by Mr. Wickeland, may interest our readers :

Greer county is well watered, but a great portion of the water is unpalatable. Red river, which forms the northern and eastern boundary of this county, and separates Texas from the United States Indian Territory, is a bold running stream at all seasons of the year, and above its junction with the Salt Fork its waters may be used, but below the mouth of the latter it is salty and brackish. The Salt Fork is generally running boldly, and joins Red river at the western base of the Wichita mountains, and at the foot of one of the highest peaks of that beautiful mountain range. The water of this stream is very salty.

The Kechi-aque-hono, or Prairie Dogtown river, forms the southern boundary of the county. This stream is sometimes considered the principal branch of Red river, but it is generally dry at its mouth and only running in some places higher up. However this may be, the Kechi-aque-hono has its own original name ; and although it may be the main branch of Red river, it is not Red river itself, notwithstanding the attempts of the United States Boundary Commission to make it so. The water of the Kechi-aque-hono is unfit for the use of men, but there are beautiful springs of cool water along its banks.

The principal tributaries of the above streams watering Greer county are Gypsum creek, a tributary of the Kechi-aque-hono ; De Cordova's creek, a western branch of Gypsum creek. Both of these are large creeks, but the former is frequently dry in the summer, notwithstanding its many running spring branches. Marcy's creek is a tributary of Salt Fork, etc. Although the water of several of these tributaries is, like that of the main streams, salty and brackish, there are numerous springs of cool and delicious water along these banks.

The county is rather sparsely timbered ; most of it is found along the smaller streams, and consists of cottonwood, hackberry, china, etc., with a few groves of fine post-oak and black-jack. Along the course of the lower "Salt Fork" through the prairie, there is hardly a tree to be seen. The Indian country east of Red river, including the Wichita mountains, is well supplied with timber, and this may at some future day become convenient for Texans.

Greer county forms a part of the "Gypsum Belt" of Northwestern Texas, and contains immense quantities of this mineral, as well as extensive beds of salt ; and altogether it will form, at some future day, an important part of our State.

POLITICAL PLATFORMS.

As a part of the current history of the State, we give the platform of principles adopted by the State Conventions of the two leading parties. The Democratic Convention, presided over

by Hon. John Hancock, met in Galveston, July 18, 1882, and adopted the following platform of principles :

The Democracy of Texas, in convention assembled, renounce the primal elements of Democratic faith as constituting the unchanging faith of the Democrats of Texas, and relies upon the intelligence and integrity of the people for their success.

1. That all men are politically equal, and that the objects of government are subverted when legislation recognizes distinctions between persons, or favors one class of business pursuits at the expense of another, and by any means impoverishes the many to enrich the few.

2. We oppose centralization, and that dangerous and growing spirit of encroachment which tends to consolidate the powers of all the departments of government into one, and thus creates a real despotism, whatever be the form of government.

3. That we are opposed to the present system of national banks of issue; that we favor the free and honest coinage of gold and silver, and are in favor of a paper currency consisting of treasury notes; of the government gold and silver certificates, based on bullion deposited, sufficient in volume with gold and silver to answer all of the business and commercial purposes of the people and a strict maintenance of the public faith, state and national.

4. We are opposed to a protective tariff, believing it to be unjust and detrimental to the best interests of our people, and are in favor of a tariff for revenue only.

5. We favor the subordination of the military to the civil powers of the government, and a genuine and thorough reform of the civil service.

6. We declare that the right to a full and free ballot is a right preservative of all rights, and should be sacredly maintained in every part of the United States.

7. We favor free ships and a living chance for American commerce on the seas and on land. No discrimination in favor of transportation lines or monopolies.

8. The Democratic party proposes to protect labor and the laboring men of our country, and pledges itself to protect them alike against the cornorants and the commune.

9. We declare that a liberal provision should be made to endow with the public lands set apart for the payment of the public debt—or the proceeds of the sales of the same—the State University and its branches, but in no case should any portion of the common school lands or fund be used for this purpose. We further declare that the debts due the University and common school funds of Texas, denominated as of doubtful validity, should be recognized and paid, with the interest due thereon.

10. We favor the fullest education of the masses, white and colored, in separate common schools, and the advanced education of the youths of the country in our higher schools and State University. We favor the maintenance of normal schools for the instruction of teachers.

11. We favor the submission to the people, of a constitutional

amendment authorizing the levy and collection of a special school tax, separate from the general revenues, to the end that an efficient system of public free schools may be maintained, and that the State taxes may be reduced to the actual necessities of the State government.

12. We favor the protection of the public school lands of the State from waste and sacrifice, and pledge ourselves to secure returns from said lands, commensurate with the real value of the same.

13. We declare that the railroads and other corporations are subordinate and subject to the control of political power of the States and the general governments in their respective spheres of constitutional authority by such conservative legislation as will protect the rights of the people, and enforce the provisions of our constitution without injury to the just interests of those corporations.

14. We deprecate and protest against the continuous increase of the jurisdiction of the Federal Courts as subversive of the rights of the people, civil liberty and local self-government, as contemplated by the founders of our government.

15. As heretofore, we demand the strictest economy in the administration of every department of the government consistent with efficient and full execution of the laws.

16. Recognizing these as the great principles of the Democratic party—principles upon which our civil liberty and free institutions are based—we appeal to all lovers of the Union, the constitution and the government, by the people of the State of Texas to assist in the maintenance and success of the same as essential to the individual rights of the citizen and general welfare of the country.

The Republican Convention met in Austin, August 23d, and was presided over by Hon. J. G. Tracy. It put forth the following platform :

Resolved, That we, the Republicans of Texas, in convention assembled, recognize the fact that our national and social welfare as citizens is largely the result of the policy that controls our State government ; therefore, we, in the interest of what we conceive to be liberal and progressive government, announce our intention to support at the approaching election for State officers candidates who come before the people for suffrage, purely as Independents, free from party nominations, or other forms of caucus dictation, and who do to a reasonable extent agree to enforce and support the following policy in our State government :

1. We favor an amendment to the constitution directing the levy and collection of a special school tax, sufficient in the minimum amount, together with other moneys accruing to the school fund, to maintain public free schools for ten calendar months in the year, in all communities where there is sufficient scholastic population.

2. We disapprove in the strongest terms the breaking open of

offices and counting out of legally elected officers, as practiced by Democrats in some of the counties of Texas.

3. We favor a revision of the jury laws, to the end that jurors shall be drawn impartially from the body of the people liable to jury service.

4. That the Republican party is aggressive and progressive, and that we point with much pride to the 5,000 miles of railroad in this State, the result of friendly legislation during the Republican administration.

5. We believe that the school and University lands should be sold only to actual and bona fide settlers at current market values, and on long time, with a reasonable rate of interest, and in parcels not exceeding 640 acres for farming and grazing lands, and in large bodies for purely grazing lands.

6. We believe that such endowments as have been made to the State University should be husbanded and strictly applied to the maintenance of the same, but that no further endowments should be made to the University until the State shall have perfected a thorough system of public free schools.

7. We believe that humanity dictates, and our social well-being demands, that ample provision should be made for the maintenance of lunatics in well ordered asylums, to the end that our civilization shall not longer be disgraced by the incarceration of such unfortunates in common jails with felons.

8. We believe that a humane consideration for the criminal classes and the welfare of society demand that ample penitentiary room be provided in different sections of the State for the accommodation of convicts within the prison walls, to the end that the inhumanities, brutalities and demoralization that result from the out-door, loose system may remain no longer a blot on our civilization. We favor, also, that the State provide houses of refuge or correction for juvenile offenders.

9. We believe that the revenues should be derived from an ad valorem tax on property and other forms of moneyed values, and that oppressive occupation taxes and head money or capitation taxes have no rightful place in a republican government.

10. We believe that the State ought to promote and foster emigration by all practicable methods.

11. We believe that the ends of equitable government would be conserved by the repeal of the existing road laws and the substitution therefor of the levy and collection of the road and bridge tax to be expended by the Commissioners' Court of each county in the maintenance of public highways.

12. We believe that no more money should be collected in the shape of taxes than is necessary for the reasonable maintenance of the government.

EDUCATION.

From the *Texas Journal of Education*, we learn that the ratio of apportionment to each pupil of scholastic age for the current

year is \$3 61 $\frac{2}{3}$. The following table shows the scholastic population, and the disposition of the school fund :

	School Population.	Amount Apportioned.
Counties.....	264,473	\$ 956,234
Cities and towns.....	30,984	112,039
Grand totals.....	295,344	\$ 1,068,273
Total amount apportioned for support of public free schools, including the Sam Houston Normal Institute.....	\$ 18,000	
Commissions for enumerating scholastic census.....	12,000	
Salary of the Secretary of the State Board of Education.....	2,000	
Printing, postage, stationery and contingent expenses.....	4,987—	\$ 1,104,668

[NOTE.—In making this apportionment the fractional part of the dollar in each instance has been dropped. The scholastic population includes all children between the ages of 8 and 14, including children of 8 years of age, and excluding those of 14 years.]

There is a general and growing interest on the subject of popular education. With one exception, we believe every incorporated city which has submitted the question of an educational tax for free schools to a popular vote, the people have approved the measure. The Summer Normal Schools, held in July and August, are represented as remarkably successful and useful. Dr. Baldwin advises that in the future, one such institute be held in each Senatorial District. In the platforms of the two leading political parties of the State, our readers will find solid and substantial educational planks. As indicative of the drift of public sentiment, we copy the following resolution passed by the State Convention of editors, in Houston, April 25:

Resolved, That we hold it to be the interest and duty of the press to use every legitimate effort to secure such changes and reforms in the public school system as shall conform it as much as possible to the most approved system in successful operation in the country, by which the condition of the teachers may be practically and severally improved, the methods of tuition advanced and extended, the funds of the school administered with corresponding returns, and the dignity, reputation and prosperity of the State be advanced.

AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL COLLEGE.

Postoffice—College Station, Brazos county.

Directors—J. D. Thomas, president, Bryan: George Pfeuffer, New Braunfels; C. C. Wiggin, Houston; T. M. Scott, Melissa: James G. Garrison, Henderson.

Faculty—John G. James, president; H. H. Dinwiddie, J. R. Cole, L. L. McInnes, G. Gartner, F. VanWinkle, C. Georgeson.

During the last scholastic year 180 students matriculated in this institution, 80 of whom were maintained by the State. In his message to the Legislature in April last, Governor Roberts thus refers to this institution:

The donation of lands by the United States to induce the establishment of an agricultural and mechanical college was accepted by the State and was converted into Texas State bonds, which bring an interest now amounting, annually to \$14,280. It was provided in the act of donation that none of this money should be expended for buildings or repairs, but should be applied to the maintenance of the school. The State of Texas appropriated (including the appropriation of \$40,000 in 1876) about \$180,000 in the erection of the buildings, and for other improvements of the college. In 1875 a law was passed organizing said college and providing that the interest of the special fund donated by the United States should be applied to pay the directors, professors and officers of the college, and it has been used exclusively for that purpose. The annual interest now is about \$2,200 in excess of the amount necessary to pay the professors and officers. At the last session of the Legislature an act was passed limiting the pay of the directors to their actual expenses incurred in attending the meetings of the Board, to be paid out of the interest of the University fund. By the Constitution that went into effect on the seventeenth of April, 1876, the Agricultural and Mechanical College was made a branch of the University of Texas, "for instruction in agriculture, the mechanic arts, and the natural sciences connected therewith." I respectfully refer you to "the Report of the Agricultural and Mechanical College," herewith submitted, to show you that it is now an institution especially devoted to those objects. The facts that I have here stated will suffice to show that the resources from which it is to be maintained and improved are the special fund donated by the United States, the University fund, the tuition of the pay students, and the profits of that which may be produced in the agricultural and mechanical operations at the college.

At the last session of the Legislature an appropriation was made out of the University fund, \$7,500 for two years, to maintain and instruct three students from each one of the senatorial districts in the State, making ninety-three in all. The report submitted to you shows the amount required to be appropriated to carry on the school to the end of this appropriation year will be \$3,360.

This school is an experiment, the policy of which was inaugurated by the United States, by the donation of lands, to aid the State in establishing and maintaining it. Its object is to afford facilities for a species of education that will secure skilled labor in our own country, instead of importing it from other States and countries. It is something that has not heretofore entered

into the habits of the people of Texas, and consequently has not been properly appreciated by them as an element of material development. Hence the Legislature made the appropriation to maintain a number of students free of charge, drawn from different parts of the State, whose education and training at the school would exhibit all over the State the great importance of that species of education.

The success of the institution depends largely upon continuing this appropriation and making it adequate so long as it may be necessary to give the experiment a fair trial. In view of the vast material interests in Texas, now awaiting development, there certainly can be no branch of education, above that of a common school, more important than that which would enable the sons of Texas to fill the positions of skilled labor, that must and will be filled by others, if not by them, in building up the future prosperity of the State.

PRAIRIE VIEW NORMAL SCHOOL.

Postoffice—Hempstead, Waller county.

[Directors of the A. and M. College supervise and control this school.]

Faculty—E. H. Anderson, principal; J. B. Scott, Miss M. B. Ewing.

This institution is for training colored teachers., and is represented as being well managed and admirably adapted to the purpose for which it was established. During the last scholastic year forty-five pupils were in attendance and supported by the State.

SAM HOUSTON NORMAL INSTITUTE.

Postoffice—Huntsville, Walker county.

[This institute is under the control of the State Board of Education, and a local Board.]

Local Board—Col. L. A. Abercombie, president; Dr. T. M. Markham, G. W. Grant.

Faculty—J. B. Baldwin, principal; T. F. Estell, I. R. Dean, H. Carr Pritchett, Miss L. W. Elliott, Mrs. A. A. Reynolds, Miss O. A. Baldwin.

We copy the following in reference to this institution, from the report of Hon. O. N. Hollingsworth, of the State Board, to the general agent of the Peabody fund:

This institution, named in honor of the Father of Texas, created by a law approved 1879, on the anniversary of the battle of San Jacinto, located at the town where the patriot, soldier and statesman lived and died, and where his remains are entombed, has achieved a success worthy the illustrious name it bears, and the memorable day on which the act creating it received executive sanction.

And it may not be inappropriate to briefly refer, in this connection, to the fact that there are other names dear to the hearts of the people of Texas sacredly associated with the establishment of this institution—George Peabody and Barnas Sears. The one made Texas a beneficiary in the princely bequest which he dedicated to the cause of education in the Southern States, and the other, as agent of said bequest, encouraged the establishment of the institute by the promise of liberal assistance, which promise he more than redeemed by appropriating to its support \$9000, a sum \$3000 in excess of the amount originally promised.

This school was inaugurated the first Monday in October, 1879. The first year seventy-four State pupils were maintained; the second year, ninety-three State and fifty private pupils; the third year, one hundred and thirty State and thirty-five private pupils. The State pupils are selected by Senatorial Districts upon competitive examination. Said pupils are furnished, without charge, board, tuition and books. Private pupils are required to pay boarding expenses only. As an evidence of the popular favor with which this institute is regarded, your attention is respectfully invited to the fact that the first year two pupils were appointed from each Senatorial District; the second, three; the third, four; and for the fourth year examinations have recently been held for the appointment of five pupils from each District, making a total of State pupils for this, the fourth year, of one hundred and fifty-five. So far as I have been able to learn, the students of the institute have, with few exceptions, complied with their obligations to the State by rendering service in her public free schools. Quite a number occupy responsible and important positions in our public schools.

For the success of this school the State is largely indebted to the honorable Trustees of the Peabody Educational Fund for the Southern States, and to their general agent. And, in this connection, I am gratified to state that the liberal aid which has from year to year, since 1874, been received from this fund, in support of the corporation schools, has had no small influence in creating the strong popular sentiment which exists in this State in favor of a public system of education.

STATE UNIVERSITY—REGENTS.

Col. Ashbel Smith, president, Cedar Bayou, Harris county; T. M. Harwood, Gonzales; Dr. T. D. Wooten, Austin; Smith Ragsdale, Weatherford; James A. Jones, Henderson, M. L. Crawford, Dallas; A. T. McKinney, Huntsville; E. J. Simkins, Corsicana.

We copy still farther from Col. Hollingsworth's report :

A brief statement of the resources of this institution, together with the progress made by the Regents with reference to its early practical establishment, may not be without interest to you and the honorable board of trustees of the Peabody Fund.

The Board of Regents of the University of Texas organized

for business on November 15, 1881. electing Dr. Ashbel Smith its president.

Immediately thereafter, the Board individually and through its president, assiduously began to examine into the personal and professional standing of the leading educators of America, with the view of selecting eminent scholars to the several professorships of the University, and as the present result of the labors in this direction, Dr. W. T. Harris, the distinguished psychologist and logician of the Concord School of Philosophy, has been tendered an appointment to the professorship of mental and moral science, at a salary of \$4,000 per annum.

The Regents have established six of the most important chairs of the University, upon a plan, and with such attached compensation as will insure the selection of none but the leading men in their specialties. These professorships will be filled, probably, at the session of the Board in November next.

The law department of the University has also been established, and the first position in said department has been tendered to Judge T. M. Cooley, the distinguished law lecturer and writer of the University of Michigan.

The Regents have selected a very handsome design for a university building, to be constructed upon the most modern research and experience in such matters. The entire building, when completed, will cost \$150,000, and the west wing of the same is now, at a cost of \$60,000, in process of construction, and will be completed and ready for occupancy, June next.

The resources of the University are even more adequate than was at first supposed and can be reliably estimated at \$35,000 per annum—and this, without taking into consideration the rental from the one million acres of University lands. This last source of revenue alone will not probably be less than \$50,000 per annum.

The University of Texas will be open for the matriculation of students, and for active professional work, on the 15th day of September, 1883.

UNIVERSITY FUND—DEPARTMENT.

State bonds.....	\$563,772 36
Land sale notes.....	152,000 00

AVAILABLE.

Interest on bonds.....	\$66,053 56
Lands, acres.....	1,032,325

This statement includes the \$134,472 26 transferred from the University fund to the credit of general revenue account, 1860. and for which five per cent. bonds were issued. From the lease of our University lands an annual available fund of \$50,000 may be realized. To this sum add \$35,000, annual interest on bonds, and we have an annual available fund of \$85,000.

It is expected that the next Legislature will increase the landed endowment to 3,000,000 acres.

The University, being a part of our common school system, will, like our public schools, be free to all who may desire to attend.

STATE PERMANENT COMMON FREE SCHOOL ENDOWMENT.

Bonds.....	\$ 3,573,652 95
Cash (investment).....	563,772 36
Lands (acres).....	45,000,000

COUNTY COMMON FREE SCHOOL ENDOWMENT.

Each county 17,742 acres, total.....	4,428,000
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AVAILABLE COMMON FREE SCHOOL FUND.

Interest on bonds, a poll tax of \$1, and one-fourth of the general revenue, amounting, this schol- astic year, when State tax is only 30 cents on the \$100, to.....	\$ 1,104,668 00
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The State common school lands are being sold at the rate of 4,000,000 acres per annum, and at prices ranging from one to two dollars per acre, and five dollars for pine lands.

A COMPARATIVE STATEMENT.

The area of State common school lands is greater than the combined area of Rhode Island, Delaware, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Vermont, Maryland and West Virginia, and only a little less than the combined territory of New York and Indiana. The aggregate county school lands is greater in area than Delaware and Connecticut combined.

The University land endowment is only little less than the territory of Delaware. The State and county school land endowment, together with the land grants to the University, comprise a territory greater than the combined area of Ohio and Virginia.

I have, sir, believing it would be of interest to you and the honorable Board of Trustees of the Peabody Fund, thus briefly indicated what are the grand possibilities of Texas when viewed from that standpoint which is the true standard of greatness and only index of civilization—education.

TEXAS SCHOOL FUND.

Estimates of receipts for the year ending August 31, 1883:

Estimated value \$380,000,000—tax 30.....	\$ 1,140,000 00
Estimated revenue poll tax.....	150,000 00
Estimated occupation tax other than retail liquor dealers', payable in the counties.....	250,000 00
Estimated retail liquor dealers' tax.....	330,000 00
Estimated redemptions.....	40,000 00
Estimated office fees.....	110,000 00
Estimated railroad tax, passenger travel.....	25,000 00
Estimated insurance companies.....	15,000 00
Estimated express companies.....	10,000 00
Estimated drummers' tax.....	100,000 00
Estimated miscellaneous receipts.....	15,000 00

Total revenue.....\$ 2,176,000 00

Deduct expenses as follows, viz :

Cost of assessing, say.....	\$ 60,000 00
Cost of collecting, say.....	80,000 00
Delinquents, insolvents, sales, etc.....	185,000 00
	<u>\$ 325,000 00</u>
Net revenue.....	\$ 1,851,000 00
One-fourth of above net revenue due school fund..	462,750 00
Probable balance on hand August 31, 1882.....	75,000 00
Interest on school fund notes.....	90,000 00
Interest on school fund bonds.....	86,875 00
Interest on school fund railroad bonds....	103,800 00
School polls (net).....	225,000 00
Interest on probable investment.....	10,000 00
	<u>\$ 1,053,425 00</u>
Total school fund.....	\$ 1,053,425 00

PENITENTIARIES.

Public sentiment, as expressed through the press and in political platforms, has demanded the retention of convicts within prison walls. But how to do this without subjecting the State to an enormous expense for their support is a difficult question for solution. The number of convicts is steadily increasing, and it seems impossible to furnish them remunerative employment inside of the prison walls, and there is a general protest against hiring them out. In his message to the Legislature, in April last, Governor Roberts made the following recommendations :

It has been a subject of constant and anxious attention on my part, for the last three years, to enlarge and complete the two penitentiaries as soon as practicable ; that as many convicts should be confined therein as possible ; that the experiment of penitentiary labor in this State may be fairly tried, and that the convicts may be treated more humanely than they are, and can be, by being subject to labor on the farms, wood-camps and railroads. In the effort to accomplish this, our able and vigilant Superintendent has led the way, and has been aided by the Penitentiary Board, to the extent of the means placed under their control. The policy by which they have been inspired, is to place as many convicts as can be used to any profit within the walls of the penitentiaries, and to have the balance of them worked in large bodies upon farms. To accomplish and put this in operation successfully, at the termination of the present lease, it would be advantageous to have an appropriation, at this session of the Legislature, of money enough to fit up the two completed penitentiaries with new and improved machinery, of the sort that might be desired to be used, so that the parties leasing these penitentiaries might know in advance the amounts

that the State would devote to that object, and the number of convicts that would be furnished for labor in each of them. It is only in this, or in some such way, that the experiment of such labor within the walls can be properly tested. By working the balance of the convicts in large bodies on farms, they can be taken care of better, and will be more healthy, there will be fewer escapes, and fewer of them will be wounded and killed in the effort to prevent escapes; they can be made equally as profitable to the State in that way, and a portion of them might be employed in the erection of another penitentiary in the western portion of the State.

The present lease of the labor of the convicts to Messrs. Cunningham & Ellis expires on the first of January next. Additional accommodations are being prepared within the prison walls, both at Huntsville and Rusk, and it is hoped that gradually the system of hiring out the convicts to labor outside of the walls will be discontinued.

BEE CULTURE IN TEXAS.

Bees are said to be the pioneers of civilization. The early colonists of Texas found swarms in all parts of the country; and on the frontier they still abound, having formed colonies in hollow trees, caves and crevices in the rocks. In one instance it is reported that a prolific swarm took possession of the vacant space between the ceiling and weather-boarding of a house in the far west, and furnished a large family with an abundance of honey. Until recently comparatively little attention has been given to bee culture. Within the past few years some apiarists have been adopting hives with movable frames, using honey extractors, and importing queens and Italianizing their colonies.

In behalf of this beautiful business, it may be stated that a special act of the Legislature exempts bees, and the materials employed in the manufacture of hives, and the saving of honey from taxation, and then again, while there are hog laws and sheep laws, and laws prohibiting other animals from running at large, there is no law limiting the range of bees. They may forage just where they can find honey-producing shrubs and flowers. Of these flowers there is a great variety and inexhaustible abundance on our boundless prairies, and in our fertile bottom lands. Perhaps the best and most widely diffused of the honey producing plants is the horse-mint. This is pronounced equal to the white clover of more Northern latitudes. Experience so far indicates that there is no danger of over-stocking the bee range.

A few years ago there was an apiary of one hundred colonies at McKinney. There are now three hundred in that apiary, and one thousand colonies in the same range, and all do well.

This is written in Luling, September 19, 1882, the writer a mere amateur in the business of bee culture. In February he procured five colonies, four of black bees and one of Italian. During the months of May and June, he took about five hundred pounds of extract honey, and two hundred of extra fine comb honey, made in two pound prize boxes. He has all his colonies now Italianized, has disposed of one, and has, from the five with which he commenced the season, six new colonies, making eleven in all. He uses the Langstroth hive. His new colonies have been artificially formed.

There are within five miles of Luling, not less than five hundred colonies, and all have done remarkably well the past spring and summer.

Mr. J. S. Tadlock has been four years in the business, but came to Luling in January last, bringing 27 colonies, of mostly Italians. During the spring season he extracted over 5000 pounds of honey, leaving at least 2000 more in the frames. He now has 80 colonies. He has machinery for manufacturing hives, comb-foundation, etc.—everything, indeed, necessary to supply an apiary, but smokers and extractors.

The Lone Star Apiary, under the management of Mr. Thomas Balcomb, was established here in January last. Mr. Balcomb commenced with 28 colonies of black bees in the spring. During the honey season he extracted 6000 pounds of honey, and at the same time commenced Italianizing his colonies. He now has 70 colonies, nearly all Italians or hybrids. Both these gentlemen are very much encouraged with the year's work and propose to continue in the apiary business.

Mr. L. B. Giles, of Manor, Travis county, commenced the season with 7 colonies of common black bees, in Langstroth hives. From these he had 11 swarms, of which one escaped and one perished from the loss of their queen. Of the young colonies he sold five for \$22 00, and has five left. He has sold 360 pounds of honey for \$54 40, and has 100 pounds left, and has used and given away 150 pounds. September 8th he estimated the value of honey produced and new colonies at \$175; averaging \$19 25 to the colony. He used no extractors, but took the honey in the comb. With extractors the product would have been from one-fourth to one-third more.

The past season has been remarkably fine for bees and honey production. Mr. Tadlock, who has given a great deal of attention to the business, thinks that it is a perfectly safe calculation to make to expect from average swarms 50 pounds of honey in the season and a new colony equal in value to the original. This gives one hundred per cent. in the value of the honey produced, and one hundred per cent. increase in stock. One person, with a little help in the time of extracting, can easily attend one hundred colonies. Bee-keepers, in different parts of the State, are forming associations for the encouragement of the business. It is, indeed, a beautiful business, and aged persons and those enfeebled by disease, and delicate females, may here find pleasant and profitable employment, and may enter upon business with a limited capital.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

JOHN IRELAND, GOVERNOR OF TEXAS,

Was born in Hart county, Kentucky, January 1, 1827. His father, Patrick Ireland, and his mother, whose maiden name was also Ireland, though the two families were not relations, were both natives of Kentucky. Young Ireland's youth was spent upon the farm, where manual labor developed his fine physical constitution, and an occasional session at the neighborhood school enabled him to obtain a thorough acquaintance with the ordinary branches of an English education. In his youth he was taught those principles of virtue, honesty and fidelity to every trust which have characterized his whole life. After having for a time filled the office of Deputy Sheriff of his native county, the Legislature having passed a special bill permitting him to fill the office while he was still a minor. Having determined to adopt the profession of law, he entered a law office in Munfordsville, in 1851. He was admitted to the bar in 1852 and immediately immigrated to San Antonio, Texas. After a few months spent in that city, he removed to Seguin, which has ever since been his home. His legal ability, unswerving integrity, close and unremitting attention to his business, and his amiable and excellent personal characteristics, have placed him at the very head of the legal profession in Western Texas. He has never been an office-seeker, but his fellow-citizens, in the perilous period of 1861, sent him as a delegate to the Secession Convention.

At the breaking out of the war, Judge Ireland entered the military service of the Confederacy as a private. This was inevitable. He could not have remained idle in such trying times. He was assigned to duty, first, as Captain, then as Major, and afterward as Lieutenant-Colonel, in the forces detailed to protect the Texas coast. Faithfully he performed his duties until the close of the war, when he returned to his home and resumed the practice of his profession. His countrymen again selected him to represent them in the first Reconstruction Convention, in 1866. At the re-organization of the State government, after the adoption of the new Constitution, he was elected Judge of the Judicial District in which he lived, and which included the city of Austin. With no fault of his, with the other judicial and executive officers of the Throckmorton Administration, he was removed from office as "an impediment to reconstruction," when he again resumed the practice of law.

His next official labors as a servant of his constituents, was as a member of the House of Representatives of the XIII Legislature. Having served out his term with distinguished ability, he was elected to the Senate at the succeeding election. Such was the esteem in which he was held by that Body, that he was elected its president, and was thus placed in a position in which he might have become Lieutenant Governor, and possibly Governor.

In September, 1875, he was appointed one of the Justices of the Supreme Court, where his carefully prepared opinions, showing his legal acumen and conscientiousness won the admiration of the bar of the State. After a brief but brilliant service on the Supreme Bench, he, in 1876, retired to private life, and resumed his professional practice. At the ensuing session of the Legislature, he received a handsome vote for the office of United States Senator. Since that period he has continued to attend to his extensive and lucrative practice. Early in 1882, newspaper editors and correspondents in all parts of the State began to suggest that the "Sage of Seguin," was the coming man for Governor. The Democratic State Convention met in Galveston, July 18, and after a permanent organization, by electing Hon. John Hancock, as president, and agreeing upon a platform of principles, John Ireland was, unanimously and by acclamation, nominated for the office of Governor, an office to which he has now been elected by about 50,000 majority.

In Judge Ireland's opening campaign speech, delivered at his

home in Seguin, on the last day of August, he indicated his political sentiments and creed.

First—He proclaimed his patriotic attachment to the general government, and declared that if her "flag" or her honor were assailed by a foreign foe, Texans would, as they have ever done in the past, lead her marshalled hosts over the ensanguined field, to vindicate her flag." But Texans would, at the same time, "resist usurpations and infractions of the constitution, by those entrusted with power."

In his speech, the Judge carefully read the various sections of the Democratic platform, and affirmed his approval of every item.

We copy the following paragraph on the question of the unification of Texas :

The general prosperity of our people, and the rapid completion of a system of internal improvements has happily silenced, and I hope forever, all clamor for a division of the State. The old Texan and veteran, when his time comes to be gathered to his forefathers, will depart with perfect assurance that the empire he leaves, his posterity will remain one and inseparable.

We add the concluding paragraph of the speech:

If the Democratic party is true to the country, true to principle, true to itself, and true to right, the child is not born who will live to see the sceptre depart from it. If it is not true to itself and its principles, it will fall. But I look forward to a brighter day, to seeing the general prosperity of the country so grown, and the vast resources of this young giant empire so constantly being developed under Democratic rule, that the time will come when this State will become the admiration of older, and at present, greater States : and Texas, with her glorious traditions and splendid record, will come into the forefront of the Union, and the Lone Star, rising in its beauty, shall shine to the galaxy of stars, the clearest and brightest of them all, and the central figure in that glorious constellation.

MARION MARTIN.

Kentucky has the honor of furnishing us both our Governor and Lieutenant-Governor, and both were raised to farm labor. Marion Martin was born in Kentucky in 1830, and is now fifty-two years of age. In 1853 he immigrated to Texas, settling first in Marion county, and subsequently in Navarro county, which is still his home. Such was the esteem in which he was held by his neighbors, that in the fifth year of his residence in the county, he was elected to the State Senate, and including an extra session in 1862, he served four years. He was an original Union man, and canvassed his district in 1860 against secession. When Gov-

ernor Houston was deposed he strongly opposed the measure, thinking with the Governor that all the Southern States should hold a convention and act in concert.

Like very many Union men, when the State seceded and war ensued, though in very feeble health, he enlisted in the Confederate army, and became Captain of Company C, Bass' cavalry regiment, and was assigned to duty in Arkansas. His health totally failed and he returned to his home, where he suffered from hemorrhages of the lungs until his life was despaired of. Rest gradually restored his health, and in 1875 he was elected to the Convention to form a new Constitution. He was re-elected to the State Senate in 1876, and has been continued in the same position to the present time. In March, 1881, he was elected President of the Senate, and thus placed in the line of succession. Mr. Martin is a practical farmer and granger, a gentleman of fine culture and broad and liberal views.

WILLIAM JESSE SWAIN.

"The dark and bloody ground" has the honor of not only furnishing our Governor and Lieutenant-Governor, but also our Comptroller of the Treasury. William J. Swain was born in Estelle county, Kentucky, in 1839. While yet a lad he removed to Mississippi, and in 1859 to Clarksville, Texas. Here, while pursuing his studies at the celebrated McKenzie College, in 1862, his ardent patriotism prompted him to abandon the school-room for the military camp. He became a private in Whitfield's cavalry legion, but was soon promoted to a captaincy, and served through the war. At the close of the war he returned to his home and studied law, receiving license and commencing the practice in 1872. In 1876 he was elected to the House of Representatives, and at the ensuing election sent to the State Senate, to which he was re-elected in 1880, beating his Democratic competitor by nearly fifteen hundred votes. Both gentlemen had submitted their names to the Senatorial Convention, but after fifty ballots without giving either a two-thirds vote, the Convention adjourned and both appealed to the people, with the result as stated. After the adjournment of the late State Convention some surprise was expressed that Comptroller Brown was not re-nominated, he having made an excellent officer. But the high character for uprightness, integrity and business capacity of Mr. Swain was universally admitted, and all agree that he possesses the qualities and qualifications necessary for the office to which he has been elected.

WM. C. WALSH AND F. R. LUBBOCK.

As our ALMANAC of last year gave sketches of these gentlemen who have been re-elected to the respective offices of Land Commissioner and State Treasurer, it seems hardly necessary to repeat what was then said. Both are old Texans, well known and highly appreciated. Mr. Walsh, after filling for nearly twenty years, various important clerkships at the State Capitol, and having been permanently disabled from manual labor by a severe wound at the battle of Cold Harbor, Virginia, was, in 1878 elected to his present position. He was re-elected in 1880, and now again takes the position for the third term.

It would be perfectly superfluous to say much about ex-Governor Frank Lubbock. For more than forty years he has been serving his adopted State in various capacities, including that of Governor, and now for the third time enters upon the duties of State Treasurer, an office which his early training as a merchant, qualifies him to fill with distinguished ability and success.

JOHN DICKSON TEMPLETON.

Mr. Templeton, the Attorney General, was born in Henderson county, Tennessee, in 1845, and with his parents removed to Texas in 1850, settling in Rusk county. Though of such a tender age, he in 1862, enlisted as a private in the Confederate army, and served during the war in the Tenth Texas Infantry. After the close of the war he studied law under Chief Justice Roberts, and in 1871 commenced its practice in Fort Worth. During Governor Robert's first term he was Secretary of State. Mr. Templeton is a high-toned, cultivated gentleman, possesses a fine judicial mind.

Supreme Court.

ASA HOXIE WILLIE,

Was born in Wilkes county, Georgia, in 1830. He came to Texas in 1846, making his home with his uncle, Dr. Asa Hoxie, of Independence, Washington county, where he studied law. While yet a minor, a special act of the Legislature allowed him to enter upon his profession, which he did in Brenham, and in 1852, was elected District Attorney. In 1857 he removed to Austin, and in the following year to Marshall, where he formed a law partnership with Alexander Pope. In 1866 he was elected one of the Justices of the Supreme Court, but was removed with his associates, as "an impediment to reconstruction." In 1871 he settled

in Galveston, forming a partnership with Judge C. S. Cleveland, which has continued to the present time.

In 1872 he and R. Q. Mills were elected members of Congress from the State at large. Declining a re-election to Congress, he served as City Attorney in Galveston for the years 1875 and 1876. During the late war he served in the Confederate ranks, on the staff of General Gregg, and participated in the battles of Port Hudson, Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge, etc. In politics he is said to belong to the strict construction school of Democrats. His personal character is above suspicion of wrong, and he is a pains-taking, conscientious lawyer, in whom the entire bar of the State repose the most unbounded confidence.

J. W. STAYTON,

Is a native of Washington county, Kentucky ; born in 1830. He was admitted to the Bar by the Lexington Law School in 1856. He soon afterward came to Texas and settled in Victoria. He was elected District Attorney in 1858, and continued in office until he entered the Confederate army in 1862. He represented Victoria county in the Constitutional Convention of 1875, and in November, 1881, Governor Roberts appointed him to the Supreme Bench to fill the place of Associate Justice Gould, who was then appointed Chief Justice. He has the reputation of a profound lawyer and a man of irreproachable character.

CHARLES S. WEST

Is a native of South Carolina ; now fifty years of age. He received both a classical and legal education at Columbia in his native State. In 1853 he came to Texas and entered upon the practice of his profession in the city of Austin. He was elected to the Legislature in 1858 and served during the war in the Confederate army. At the close of the war he formed a law partnership with Hon. John Hancock, which continues until the present time. During the administration of Governor Clark, after Governor Houston's removal from office, Mr. West filled the office of Secretary of State. With many other eminent jurists he deplores the relations between judicial candidates and party politics and political conventions.

Court of Appeals.

JOHN P. WHITE,

Presiding Judge of the Court of Appeals, was born in Abington, Virginia, in 1829; received his literary education at Emory and

Henry College, and studied law at the Virginia University. He came to Texas in 1853, and engaged in the practice of his profession at Seguin, where he still lives. During the war he served in the Confederate ranks as Captain in Garland's regiment, and at its close resumed the practice of law. In 1874 he was appointed Judge of the Twenty-second District, and in 1876 elected one of the Judges of the Court of Appeals, and has just been re-elected to the same position.

JAMES MAXN HURT,

Was born in Carroll county, Tennessee, in 1832; received his literary education at Bethel College, and studied law at the Cumberland University, where he graduated in 1857. The next year he removed to Texas and settled in Sherman, where he rapidly rose to distinction in his profession. At the commencement of the late war he raised an infantry company for Maxey's brigade, and served with distinction until the war closed. He represented Grayson county in the Convention of 1866, and was subsequently a District Attorney for the district in which he lived. In 1876 he removed to Dallas, and in 1880 he was elected to the Court of Appeals. His re-election is an evidence of the esteem in which he is held by the bar and citizens of Texas.

SAM. A. WILSON

Is a native of Texas, having been born in San Augustine, Jan. 9, 1835, while Texas was yet a Mexican Province. In 1848, his father, Dr. Stephen Wilson, removed to Tyler county, and soon afterward young Sam commenced the study of law. Such was his proficiency, that in 1852, when but seventeen years old, a special act of the Legislature permitted him to engage in the practice. When twenty-one years of age he was elected District Attorney, and held the office for two terms. In 1861 he was a member of the adjourned session of the Secession Convention, after the adjournment of which he entered the Confederate army as Lieutenant of Company F, First Texas Infantry, Hood's brigade. He was wounded at Sharpsburg, and at Gettysburg fell into the hands of the enemy. After his exchange he was assigned to duty west of the Mississippi, and served as an Adjutant to General Greer.

He represented Tyler county in the Convention of 1866, and at the election subsequently, was chosen Judge of the Fifteenth District. Resigning this position he removed to Rusk, where, in 1874, he was again elected District Attorney. In 1876 he removed

to Austin, and was selected by Governor Coke as one of the Commissioners to revise the Statutes of the State. Having completed that work, in 1879 he returned to Rusk. After the death of Judge Winkler, in May, 1882, Governor Roberts appointed Judge Wilson to fill the vacancy thus created, an appointment which the Texas people have approved by electing him to the same position.

Our Senators in Congress.

SAMUEL BELL MAXEY,

Of Paris, was born in Monroe county, Kentucky, March 30, 1825; received his primary education there; entered the West Point Military Academy in 1842, and graduated in 1846; joined the Seventh Infantry, United States army, at Monterey, Mexico, as Brevet Second Lieutenant; was brevetted First Lieutenant for gallant services at Contreras and Churubusco; served through the Mexican war; resigned in 1849; returned to Kentucky; studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1850; removed to Texas in 1857, and practiced law; was elected State Senator for four years in 1861, but declined, and raised the Ninth Texas Infantry for the Confederate States army, of which he was Colonel; was promoted Brigadier-General in 1862, and Major-General in 1864; commanded the Indian Territory Military District in 1863 and 1865, and was also Superintendent of Indian Affairs; remained in the service until the surrender of the Trans-Mississippi Department May 26, 1865; resumed the practice of law; was commissioned as Judge of the Eighth District of Texas, April 18, 1873, but declined; was elected to the United States Senate as a Democrat, to succeed James W. Flanagan, Republican; took his seat March 5, 1875, and was re-elected. His term of service will expire March 3, 1887.

RICHARD COKE,

Of Waco, was born at Williamsburg, Virginia, March 13, 1829; was educated at William and Mary College; studied law, was admitted to the bar when twenty-one years of age, and has since practiced constantly, when not in the public service; removed in 1850 to Waco, McLennan county, Texas, where he has since resided; served in the Confederate army as private, and afterward as Captain; was appointed District Judge in June, 1865; was nominated by the Democratic party for Judge of the State Supreme Court in 1866 and elected, and after having occupied the position one year was removed by General Sheridan as

"an impediment to reconstruction;" returned to the practice of law the latter part of 1867; was elected Governor of Texas in December, 1873, by a majority of 50,000, and was re-elected in February, 1876, by a majority of 102,000, resigning December 1, 1877, after having been elected the previous April to the United States Senate as a Democrat, to succeed Morgan C. Hamilton, Republican, and took his seat March 4, 1877. His term of service will expire March 3, 1883.

Congressional Districts.

First District—Total voting population 35,531. Composed of the counties of Harris, Chambers, Liberty, Jefferson, Orange, Hardin, Walker, Montgomery, Grimes, Walker, Polk, Tyler, Jasper, Newton, San Jacinto, Brazos, Madison, Trinity and Angelina.

CHARLES STEWART

Was born in Shelby county, Tennessee, May 20, 1836, the year of Texan Independence, and immigrated to Texas with his parents in 1845, and after remaining for a short time in Galveston removed to Houston, where the son received the elements of a good education. Choosing the law as his profession, he studied for a time in the office of the late Gov. J. W. Henderson, and finished his course in the office of Jones & Ballinger, Galveston. He entered upon the practice in Marlin, Falls county, in 1854. From 1856 to 1860 he filled the office of District Attorney. After the adjournment of the Secession Convention, of which he was a member, he entered the Confederate army as a soldier in the tenth regiment of Texas infantry, and also served in Baylor's cavalry regiment. Since the close of the war he has resided in the city of Houston, of which he was city attorney in 1874. Since 1878 he has been a member of the State Senate.

Second District—Total voting population 28,862. Composed of the counties of Robertson, Leon, Houston, San Augustine, Sabine, Freestone, Anderson, Cherokee, Nacogdoches and Henderson.

JOHN H. REAGAN

Of Palestine, has just been, for the seventh time, elected to Congress. We copy a sketch of his life from the *Congressional Directory*:

He was born in Sevier county, Tennessee, October 8, 1818; received a common-school and limited collegiate education, but did not graduate; is a lawyer and farmer; settled in the Repub-

lie of Texas in May, 1839; was a Deputy Surveyor of the Public Lands 1839-43; was elected to the State House of Representatives for two years in 1847; was elected Judge of the District Court for six years in 1852; resigned, and was re-elected for six years in 1856; was elected in 1857 a Representative to the Thirty-fifth Congress from the First District of Texas, and was re-elected in 1859 to the Thirty-sixth Congress; was elected to the Secession Convention of Texas in 1861, and was elected with others by that Convention Deputy to the Provisional Congress of the Confederacy; was appointed Postmaster General of the Provisional Government of the Confederacy March 6, 1861; was re-appointed on the permanent organization of the Confederate Government in 1862, and occupied the position until the close of the war; was also appointed Acting Secretary of the Treasury of the Confederate Government for a short time preceding the close of the war; was a member of the State Constitutional Convention of 1875; was elected to the Forty-fourth, Forty-fifth, Forty-sixth, Forty-seventh and Forth-eighth Congresses as a Democrat.

Third District—Voting population 34,102. Composed of the counties of Panola, Harrison, Rusk, Gregg, Smith, Wood Van Zandt, Upshur, Camp, Hunt, Shelby and Rains.

JAMES HENRY JONES,

Was born in Shelby county, Alabama, September 13, 1831. When twenty years of age he immigrated to Texas, and selected Henderson as his place of residence, where he studied law under the direction of Governor James Pinkney Henderson. When the war broke out he raised a company for Roberts' Regiment of Texas Infantry, and entered the service as Captain. He soon rose to the rank of Colonel, and was finally placed in command of a brigade in Walker's Division. At the last presidential election he was an elector on the Hancock ticket. He has never held any civil office.

Fourth District—Voting population 33,223. Composed of the counties of Cass, Marion, Bowie, Red River, Morris, Titus, Franklin, Lamar, Delta, Fannin and Hopkins.

DAVID B. CULBERSON,

Of Jefferson, was born in Troup county, Georgia, September 29, 1830; was educated at Brownwood, La Grange, Georgia; studied law under Chief Justice Chilton, of Alabama; removed to Texas in 1856, and was elected a member of the Legislature of that State in 1859; entered the Confederate army as a private, and was promoted to the rank of Colonel of the Eighteenth Texas Infantry; was assigned to duty in 1864 as Adjutant-General, with the rank of Colonel of the State of Texas; was elected to

the State Legislature in 1864; was elected to the Forty-fourth, Forty-fifth, Forty-sixth and Forty-seventh Congresses, and has just been re-elected to the Forty-eighth, from the Fourth District.

Fifth District—Voting population 34,650. Composed of the counties of Grayson, Collin, Cooke, Denton, Wise, Montague, Clay, Rockwall, Wichita, Wilbarger, Archer and Baylor.

J. W. THROCKMORTON,

Is a native of Tennessee; born in 1825; immigrated with his father's family to Collin county, Texas, in 1841. He represented his county in the Lower House of the State Legislature from 1851 to 1854, when he was transferred to the State Senate, and was a member of that Body at the breaking out of the war. As a member of the Secession Convention he attracted notice by the bold stand he took against Secession, but after the State seceded he entered the Confederate service and continued in it until the Confederate forces disbanded after the surrender of General Lee. He was elected to the Senate in 1863, and to the first Reconstruction Convention in 1866, and was called to preside over that Body. At the ensuing popular election he was chosen Governor, but after one year's service was removed as "an impediment to reconstruction." He was elected to Congress in 1874, and re-elected in 1876, after which he retired to private life. He has just been elected to Congress for the third term, from the Fifth District.

Sixth District—Voting population 35,805. Composed of the counties of Ellis, Kaufman, Dallas, Tarrant, Hill, Johnson and Bosque.

OLIN WELLBORN,

Of Dallas, is too modest to furnish reporters and editors the necessary items for a biographical sketch. After representing the Third District under the former apportionment in the Forty-sixth and Forty-seventh Congresses, he has now been elected to the Forty-eighth Congress from the Sixth District under the new apportionment.

Seventh District—Voting population 37,609. Composed of the counties of Galveston, Brazoria, Fort Bend, Wharton, Matagorda, Jackson, Calhoun, Victoria, Goliad, Refugio, Bee, San Patricio, Nueces, Duval, Cameron, Hidalgo, Starr, Zapata, En-

cinal, Webb, McMullen, LaSalle, Dimmitt, Aransas, Maverick, Zavalla, DeWitt and Frio.

Is represented by

THOMAS P. OCHILTREE,

Republican, whose biography has been so often written that it is superfluous to give it here.

Eighth District—Voting population 32,566. Composed of the counties of Austin, Lee, Fayette, Colorado, Lavaca, Gonzales, Caldwell, Hays, Guadalupe, Wilson, Karnes, Live Oak and Atascosa.

JAMES F. MILLER,

Of Gonzales, is a lawyer and banker. He was born in East Tennessee, in 1831; came to Texas in 1841; resided a few years in San Antonio; then in Caldwell county, and in 1855 became a citizen of Gonzales, which is still his home. During the war he served as a member of the famous "Terry Rangers." We believe he has never before held or sought civil office.

Ninth District—Voting population 36,443. Composed of the counties of Washington, Burleson, Milam, Bell, Falls, McLennan, Limestone and Navarro.

ROGER Q. MILLS

Is a lawyer by profession. Was born in Kentucky in 1832. In 1850 he represented Navarro county in the Legislature. He served during the war, first, as Lieutenant-colonel, and then as Colonel of the Tenth Texas Infantry. In 1872 he was elected to Congress from the State at Large. Since 1874 he has represented the Fourth District in Congress, and has just been re-elected to represent the Ninth District.

Tenth District—Voting population 39,831. Composed of the counties of Travis, Comal, Blanco, Bexar, Medina, Bandera, Uvalde, Kinney, Edwards, Kerr, Kendall, Gillespie, Kimble, Burnet, Llano, Mason, Menard, Lampasas, McCulloch, Concho, Coleman, Runnels, Bastrop, Williamson, Crockett and San Saba.

JOHN HANCOCK,

Of Austin, is a native of Alabama, but nearly his whole life has been spent in Austin, in the practice of the law, first as a partner of A. J. Hamilton, and more recently in partnership with C. S. West. He was opposed to the secession movement and was absent from Texas during the war. At its close he returned and represented Travis county in the first Reconstruction Conven-

tion in 1866. He has previously served two years in Congress, and is now elected to represent the Tenth District, which includes the cities of Austin and San Antonio.

Eleventh District—Voting population 31,791. Composed of the counties of Parker, Hood, Somervell, Coryell, Hamilton, Brown, Comanche, Erath, Eastland, Palo Pinto, Stephens, Jack, Young, Throckmorton, Shackelford, Callahan, Taylor, Jones, Haskell, Knox, Nolan, Mitchell, Howard, Martin, Andrews, Gaines, Dawson, Borden, Scurry, Fisher, Stonewall, Kent, Garza, Lynn, Terry, Yoakum, Cochran, Hockley, Lubbock, Crosby, Dickens, King, Cottle, Mottle, Floyd, Hale, Lamb, Bailey, Tom Green, Pecos, Presidio, Childress, Swisher, Deaf Smith, Donley, Gray, Oldham, Hutchinson, Lipscomb, Sherman, Hale, Castro, Randall, Collingsworth, Carson, Hartley, Roberts, Ochiltree, Dallam, Greer, Briscoe, Parmer, Armstrong, Wheeler, Potter, Moore, Hemphill, Hardeman, Hansford and El Paso.

Is represented in the Forty-eighth Congress by

COL. S. W. T. LANHAM,

Of Parker county. He is a Democrat of the strict construction school. We have no material for his biography.

MILITARY OPERATIONS.

SABINE PASS, 1861-63.

We propose as opportunity offers to give the simple facts connected with the military operations in Texas during the late terrible civil war; these sketches will furnish the historian of the future the threads out of which a true history can be woven. The following account of operations in the neighborhood of Sabine Pass is furnished by Capt. K. D. Keith, a merchant, long resident in Southeastern Texas, but now of Luling.

At a meeting of the citizens of Sabine Pass, early in the spring of 1861, a committee was appointed to prepare for defense. D. R. Wingate was Chairman and R. D. Keith Secretary. A military organization was effected, a temporary fort erected and two old Mexican 12-pound guns, captured during the Mexican war, placed in position. Having no prepared ammunition, a requisition was made upon the ladies for the legs of stockings, to be used in manufacturing cartridges. These being too irregular in size, the ladies made sacks of strong domestic, which answered a

better purpose. A limited supply of ammunition was sent by General Sidney Sherman, then in command of the defenses of Galveston. The Texas coast having been blockaded, more vigorous measures of defense were adopted. A battalion of Confederate troops were sworn in, consisting of one company of artillery, one of cavalry and three of infantry, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel J. B. Likens. Two additional 18-pound guns were placed in the fort.

Colonel Likens having been promoted to the command of a regiment, Lieutenant-Colonel A. W. Spaight was placed in command of the forces at the Pass. In July, 1862, a British steamship, the *Victoria*, from Havana, ran the blockade and entered the port. The ship had some sickness on board, but it excited no suspicion until one of the citizens took the disease, when it was pronounced yellow fever. The fever rapidly spread, and citizens and soldiers dispersed, leaving only a few convalescents in the fort, under Lieutenant Goodhue, to take care of the property, with instructions if the Federals attempted to land, to spike the guns and retreat. Two large fore and aft schooners appearing and coming in over the bar, the guns were spiked and the men, with such property as they could carry off, retreated towards Beaumont. The men from the schooners landed and Fort Sabine was demolished. After the abatement of the fever, the battalion was re-organized, and Captain Irwin became Major. Colonel Spaight had his headquarters at Beaumont, while Captains Duncan, Marsh, Keith and others were so posted as to form a line of defense protecting the railroad bridge across Taylor's Bayou, with scouts to observe the Federal movements about the Pass. The Federals, however, succeeded in burning the bridge, having captured a light-draught steamer in Calcasieu river and sent her up into the lake and set it on fire. Hearing the firing, Colonel Spaight placed his horse on a flat-car and hastened to the spot. Arriving there and finding the bridge gone, he jumped his horse from the car and joined Captain Duncan's company. The Federals retreated to the Pass.

A short time after the burning of the bridge, some of Captain Marsh's men, out on a scout near the Pass, encountered the Federals, and the gunboats bombarded the town, setting fire to the most prominent houses and burning property valued at about \$100,000.

The recapture of Galveston and the total annihilation of the blockading fleet in that harbor, on the first of January, 1863, by

gunners and sharp-shooters, on ordinary river steamers, protected by cotton bales, induced General Magruder to attempt a similar feat at Sabine Pass. There were two steamboats, the Bell and the Uncle Ben, lying at Orange, which were duly protected by bales of cotton, and each furnished with a suitable gun and a body of sharp-shooters, well protected by the cotton bulwarks. The Bell had a rifle piece from the Tredegar Works, at Richmond, which had been hauled from Alexandria, La. The Uncle Ben had two 12-pounders on her forecastle. General Magruder ordered Colonel Spaight to remain at Beaumont, and sent a Major of his staff to organize the expedition and direct in the attack. The Bell was under command of Captain Charles Fowler, and her armament directed by Captain Odium, of the Davis Guards, Captain Dick Dowling being at the gun. The sharp-shooters were from Pyron's cavalry regiment.

The Uncle Ben was in charge of Captain Johnson; the guns under the management of Captain Keith; the sharp-shooters from Spaight's battalion. The boats raised steam and crossed Sabine Lake January 20, 1863. In the afternoon the steamboat Sun Flower furnished them some additional supplies. A considerable number of the sharp-shooters on the Bell became sea sick and returned to shore on the transport. The Major sent from Houston to lead this attack had imbibed so freely of General Magruder's hospital stores as to be totally unfit to command, and by common consent all parties looked to Captain Fowler, whose long experience as a seaman and manager of sailors entitled him to this distinction. The Captain proved every inch a Commodore. At this time the blockading fleet consisted of two vessels, the bark Morning Light, Captain Dillingham, commanding, with a rifle piece on the poop and a battery of eleven guns; and the schooner Velocity, carrying two 12-pound Napoleon guns. Early on the morning of the 21st, the steamboats raised steam and started for the blockaders. These hastily retreated outside of the bar and to seaward, hoping the Confederate boats would swamp in the sea. But the sea was unusually calm, and the steamers pursued the enemy some thirty miles, when the two sail vessels luffed to and prepared for battle. The Bell was the fastest boat and was first in the fight, but the Uncle Ben was soon up and in range for battle.

After a few shots from the guns on the steamboats, which did remarkable execution, the boats pressed near enough to the enemy for the sharpshooters to pick the gunners from the deck

of the Morning Light. Soon the only man on the deck was the Captain alone. His flag went down, and the other vessel also soon succumbed to the superior valor of the Texans. Both vessels were taken to the Pass. The Velocity was towed over the bar, and the Morning Light might also have been taken in, but by this time the valiant Major had sufficiently recovered to give a positive order for her to be anchored outside. She was finally burned to keep her from again falling into the hands of the Federals.

Soon after this bold and successful exploit not excelled for daring in any fete of the late war, Colonel Spaight and his battalion were ordered to Louisiana, and Lieutenant Colonel Griffin placed in command at the Pass. Under the directions of Col. Sulowisky of the Engineer Corps, a new and very strong fort was erected which bore the name of the Commander—Fort Griffin. On the first of September, 1863, Col. Griffin with his command, left for Bonham, Texas. The only forces left at the Pass were the two artillery companies of Captains Odlum and Keith, the former being the ranking officer.

For two weeks no blockader had been seen at the Pass until September 8, when a fleet of twenty-eight sails made its sudden appearance. Captain Odlum placed his company of forty-two men in the fort, and in the absence of Captain Keith, embarked on the Uncle Sam with Keith's company to meet the enemy in the Lake. Captain O. sent couriers to Magruder for reinforcements, and made such preparations as were possible to meet the enemy should he attempt to land. He directed Dowling not to fire a gun until the enemy had reached a certain point, where the channel is crooked and navigation difficult.

About 9 o'clock in the morning, four gun-boats opened fire on the Fort, which remained silent, as the boats had not reached the point designated by Captain Odlum. This firing was heard at Beaumont, when a few soldiers hastily raised a fire on a couple of steamers, and started for the Pass. The dense smoke of fires from pine knots was seen by the Federals, who supposed gun-boats were approaching, and determined to pass the Fort and land some troops before these boats reached the Pass. When the Clifton, the foremost of the enemies' boats reached the point indicated by Captain Odlum, she struck an oyster reef and was hard and fast aground. A shot from the Fort penetrated the steam drum of the Sachem, the next boat to the Clifton. Both were now helpless, and were soon taken possession of by Capt.

Odlum of the Uncle Ben. The other vessels with 12,000 men returned to New Orleans.

General Franklin commanded the Federal forces. The object of the Federals in sending this formidable expedition to the coast of Texas has never been fully explained. It may have been the intention of General Franklin to land and penetrate the interior of the State and act in concert with General Banks, then in Louisiana, or his object possibly may have been the possession of some seven or eight thousand bales of cotton stored at Niblett's Bluff. Whatever may have been his object, his expedition met with signal defeat.

FISH CULTURE.

It is estimated by statisticians that one acre submerged under water and stocked with fish will produce a greater amount of food for man than the same area cultivated in cereals. Mr. J. H. Dinkins, the first Fish Commissioner of Texas, estimated that 200,000 acres of our area were covered with water by our numerous rivers, lakes, ponds, etc., a very moderate estimate. The experiment of introducing foreign fish promises to be very successful. The principal species so far introduced are German carp, young shad and California salmon. The carp, when deposited in ponds, near Austin, grew in one year from three or four inches to twenty inches in length. This new source of food supply promises to be very abundant.

STATE ASSOCIATIONS—BENEVOLENT, ETC.

It is almost impossible to keep the run of all the State organizations; but in looking over our chronology we find the Grand Lodge of Masons meet annually, in Houston, in December. In January last a Wool-growers Convention met in San Antonio. In February the Grand Lodge and Grand Encampment of Odd Fellows met in San Antonio, and the Sheriffs in Austin, and in the same month a Stock-raisers' Convention met in Austin. In March the North Texas Stock Association met in Greenville. In April the Grand Lodge, Knights of Pythias, met in Galveston, and the Grand Conclave, Knights Templar, in Dallas. The Texas Veteran Association met April 21, in Waco; the Texas Press Association in Houston; the State Sabbath-school Convention at

Dallas, and the Medical Association at Fort Worth. In May the Dental Association met at Waco. In June the Wool-growers' Convention met in San Antonio; the Firemen's Convention at Brenham, and the State Teachers' Convention at Tyler. In July the Pomological Association met in Houston, and the Bar Association in Galveston. In September, the Grand Council, Legion of Honor, met in Dallas.

We very modestly suggest that next year there should be a convention of those humbugged by the "Marriage Associations." The first of April would be a suitable time and the Lunatic Asylum an appropriate place.

CHURCHES IN TEXAS.

Up to the present time we have been unable to procure any information from the Census Bureau as to the number of churches in Texas. We occasionally see statements like the following, though the last numbers being all ciphers, indicates that the writer was largely indulging in guess work. "The Presbyterian Church in Texas, according to the census of 1880, foot up 13,000 members. The Methodists have 157,000. The Catholics 150,000, and the Baptists 125,000."

Without knowing exactly the truth, we presume that the leading denominations are advancing about in the same ratio as our population increases.

The Roman Catholic Apostolic Church has two dioceses, those of Galveston and San Antonio, and the Vicariate Apostolic of Brownsville. On the 1st of January, 1882, the very Rev. Nicholas Gallagher, of Ohio, was appointed Coadjutor Bishop of Galveston. Bishop Gallagher was duly consecrated with imposing ceremonies in the Cathedral at Galveston, April 30, 1882.

The Baptist State Convention met in Belton, September 30, 1882, Rev. Dr. Chaplin, of Brenham, president. About four hundred lay and clerical delegates were present. No statistics of church membership were reported. We copy from the report of its proceedings:

Twenty-one missionaries have been employed mostly along the frontier from Corpus Christi and Laredo to El Paso, and all have been paid. Eighteen thousand and forty-five dollars and thirty-five cents have been raised for the State work and foreign missions. Raised by Associations in the bounds of the Convention and for church building, \$42,702 52. Collected in cash during this meeting, for various purposes, \$1,190 90 cash and \$2,540 on pledges, mostly for State mission purposes during the year. The

Convention was aided, the past year, by the American Home Mission Society, of New York, to the extent of \$3,000, and has the promise of the same amount for the coming year, and also \$3,000 in addition from the Home Mission Board of the Southern Baptist Convention. Dr. O. C. Pope was elected Superintendent of Missions.

The State Association of the Disciples, or Christian Church, met in Fort Worth, July 11, 1882. The only statistics received were that there were represented two hundred churches, having 40,000 members.

The Methodist Episcopal Church had, in 1881, four annual conferences, 21,169 church-members; 208 churches, valued at \$862,900; 67 parsonages, valued at \$811,825.

The Methodist Episcopal Church, South, has six annual conferences, and in 1881 reported 83,793 church-members, and \$819,176 collected for foreign and home missions. There were reported 511 itinerant, and 898 local preachers. We have not at hand the report of church property, nor have we reports from any other Methodist bodies.

COTTON SEED OIL.

It is only within the last ten years that the Texas planter has considered his cotton seed of any appreciable value. True, before that a little seed was fed to his oxen and milch cows. The most of it was allowed to rot at the gin, and was indeed a nuisance. Within the last few years mills for expressing the oil, and grinding the oil cake have been erected in many localities. The oil itself is being refined and used for culinary and lubricating purposes. During the summer and fall of 1882, twelve and a half cents per bushel was readily obtained for cotton seed anywhere on the lines of our railroads.

From one bale of ginned cotton, from thirty to thirty-five bushels of seed are obtained. This brings something over four dollars for the seed of an ordinary bale, nearly enough to pay the expense of ginning. Estimating our present cotton crop at one million five hundred thousand bales, the seed will bring six million dollars.

But if we suppose that one half the seed is retained to plant in the spring and feed stock with, still the seed disposed of brings to the planter over three million dollars—no insignificant sum. Then the factories and mills double and quadruple the value of the seed which they convert into oils, etc., and thus many millions of money formerly lost are annually saved to Texas by saving and utilizing the cotton seed.

RAILWAY PROGRESS.

When, in 1850, Colonel Ebenezer Allen was laboring to secure capital to commence the Galveston & Red River Railroad, afterward the Houston & Texas Central, Judge John B. Jones, of Galveston, proved by satisfactory figures, that if all the traffic and travel of the State could be concentrated on one road, it would not more than pay running expenses. Judge Jones' figures were delusive. The effects of railroads in Texas have been magical—almost as wonderful as the transformation of Aladin's lamp. In no State have railroads been more rapidly extended since the war, and in none have the results been more satisfactory. Rapid as has been our progress in railway extension, the past year greatly exceeds any previous one in this direction. In the *Galveston News*, it is stated that over fourteen hundred miles of road were put in operation between the first of September, 1881, and the same period in 1882.

We begin with the oldest road in Texas: What was the B., B. B. & C. Road—now the Sunset Road—starting from Buffalo bayou toward the west. The second locomotive that raised steam west of the Mississippi river was at Harrisburg, in 1852. It was appropriately named the "General Sherman," and if the General for whom it was named, could now revisit the scene of his former hard struggles and discouragements, when inaugurating this pioneer road, and see the long trains of freight, and the splendid passenger cars sweeping towards the setting sun from his old home on Buffalo bayou, he could hardly believe the vision real. When these pages reach the reader, Sherman's old road will form one of the important links in a chain of railways stretching from the Gulf of Mexico to the Pacific Ocean.

When our last year's ALMANAC went to press, the main line of this road was at Uvalde. Since that period a branch road has been opened from Harwood to the old and prosperous city of Gonzales, and the main line extended across the Pecos river where it forms a connection with the Southern Pacific Road from El Paso, Texas, at which point connections are formed with roads to Santa Fe, Denver, and Chihuahua, Mexico, and the distant cities of the Pacific Coast. A branch road has been constructed to Eagle Pass, which will probably be pushed into the heart of Mexico.

The next road commenced in Texas was the Houston & Texas Central. This road now operates 760 miles. During the past

year a north-eastern branch has been extended into Kaufman county, and a northwestern branch from Cisco to Albany, in Shackelford county. When Paul Bremond, in 1853, lifted the first shovelful of dirt for this roadbed, on the east bank of Buffalo bayou, his wildest dreams of future success came far short of what he is now permitted to behold.

About the time the Central Road was commenced at Houston, Hon. Buck Scott, Colonel Waskom and other enterprising citizens of Harrison county, were struggling to build a road from Shreveport to Marshall. They have lived to see that road sweep across the entire breadth of Texas to El Paso, where it forms connection with other roads leading into Old and New Mexico, Colorado and to the distant shores of the Gulf of California and the Pacific Ocean. The main trunk and branches of this road in Texas now operates over one thousand miles of excellent road. During the year a new route has been opened from East Texas to New Orleans, via Marshall, Alexandria, Cheneyville, etc.

We believe General Barnes suggested the idea of the International road; but the General's plan was to begin at Navasota and run west to Washington, on the Brazos, and eastward, via Anderson, etc. We remember that when this idea of a road running along parallels of latitude was first projected, Professor Forshey—who had published a magnificent system of roads for Texas, with trunks leading from our seaports into the interior and lateral branches in various directions—argued most conclusively that roads to be successful, *must* cross parallels of latitude, and thus transport the products of one clime to other regions where such articles could not be raised. For instance, flour would be brought from the North, and sugar, cotton, etc., sent back. Colonel Forshey's philosophy was as defective as Judge Jones' figures.

The International Road was finally commenced at Longview. Our readers may remember that Colonel Benton contended that the buffalo had marked out the true route for the Great Pacific Railway across the continent. However this may be, this International road, defecting a little to the south from its initial point, extended in a southwesterly direction crossing the Trinity, Colorado, San Marcos, Guadalupe, San Antonio and Nueces rivers, and thus on to the Rio Grande, very nearly at the same points where those rivers were crossed by St. Dennis, when, in 1714 he laid out the first road across the Province of Texas. During the past year forty miles have been built, from Trinity station to-

ward Moscow, where it will form a junction with other lines in Southeast Texas. The International, with the Great Northern and lateral branches, now operates 750 miles of road.

The East Line & Red River Narrow Gauge Road, reaching from Jefferson to McKinney, has built 35 miles during the past year, from Greenville to McKinney.

The Missouri Pacific, or the M. K. & T. Road has added 92 miles of track during the year. It runs from Denison to Gainesville, and in a southeast direction from Denison to Mineola. In a southwest direction a line runs from Whitesboro via Fort Worth, and Temple to Taylor, on the International. The Texas Pacific, International, East Line and Missouri Pacific, are all in the Gould system of roads.

The Gulf, Colorado & Santa Fe Road is a Texas, or rather a Galveston enterprise, having its domicile in that city. It was, as its name imports, intended that this road should start from Galveston, and run up the valley of the Colorado river, and on to the city of Santa Fe, in New Mexico; but before the company was ready to commence work, the Sunset Road had reached the Colorado at Columbus, and the western branch of the Central at Austin; and this road after crossing the Brazos at Richmond, turned up that river, passing through Bellville, Brenham, Caldwell, Cameron, etc. This road has been pushed forward with great vigor. In 1879, 66 miles were built; in 1880, 120 miles, and 66 in 1881.

During the past year its main line has been extended from Temple to Fort Worth, and its northwestern line from Temple to Lampasas. During the year this corporation has purchased the Navasota branch of the Texas Central, which will soon form a connection with the main line at Somerville, in Burleson county, and be extended from Montgomery into the region of inexhaustible pine timber of East Texas. It has also purchased the track of the Chicago, Texas & Mexican Central, from Cleburne to Dallas, and thus opened a new route of travel from the latter city to Galveston. With its extensions and purchases it has increased its lines 90 miles during the past year.

The western branch of the Houston Narrow Gauge Road has been built from Pattison fifteen miles across the Brazos river to Sealy, on the G., C. & S. F. Road. Eastward this road (Bremond's) has been extended to the new stations of Lufkin and Burke, and will soon reach Homer, in Angelina county. The Sabine & East Texas Road has been built from Beaumont to

Sabine Pass, and from Hardin to Neches. In all about 87 miles during the past year.

Two new and important lines have been built during the past year : the Fort Worth & Denver Road, 114 miles from Fort Worth, via Decatur and Henrietta, to the Wichita Falls ; and the New York & Mexican Road, 90 miles from Rosenberg, on the G., C. & S. F. Road, to Victoria.

Some other roads and branches are in process of construction. A glance at our map will show how these roads are penetrating every important section of our great State.

In August last the fare on all Texas roads was reduced from five to three cents per mile ; but the calling in of all dead-head and half-fare tickets, and the increase of travel, has prevented any diminution of the receipts of the roads from this reduction in the fare.

According to the *Chicago Railway Age*, the total construction of railroads in the United States, for the first six months of the year, was 3,480 miles. Of this number 734 were in Texas. The State ranking next to Texas was Colorado, with 253 miles. In Texas the railroad boom still continues.

MINERAL RESOURCES OF TEXAS.

The chief minerals found in Texas are : Coal, iron, copper, silver and salt. Coal crops out in nearly all portions of the State. On the Trinity, Brazos, Colorado, Guadalupe and Rio Grande, croppings of anthracite and tertiary coal of the cannel variety are found. From the Lower Rio Grande, where large beds are believed to exist, it is found all the way to the northeastern corner of the State, and, it is supposed, forms a continuous deposit the whole distance.

Iron abounds in the mountainous districts of the Upper Colorado and its tributaries in Burnet, San Saba, Llano, Lampasas and Mason counties, and, in less abundance, in various localities in other western counties. It is also abundant in Eastern Texas, in Bowie, Cass, Marion, Harrison, Rusk, Cherokee and other counties. Iron works have been successfully established and worked in Marion and Cass. The Kellyville Iron Works, in operation fifteen years, have been very successful, and only recently, found it necessary to enlarge. In Rusk, where large deposits of nearly pure iron have been found, the State has recently estab-

lished a branch penitentiary, with the intention of working the iron to be found there. The cost of producing a ton of iron at the Kelly Works is estimated at \$7 06.

Lead and silver are found together in abundance in the western portion of the State, particularly in El Paso, Presidio, Bandera, Pecos, Llano, Burnet and San Saba. Some recent discoveries of very rich ore have been made in the Chenati mountains. In some localities the yield has been 20 ounces of pure silver to the ton.

Copper is found in Presidio and the Chenati mountains, and in Archer, Baylor, Wichita, Haskell, Knox, King and Stonewall counties. These counties, however, are very thinly settled, and no attempt has yet been made to work the copper mines. The ore found there is nearly a pure sulphate, yielding 72.45 per cent. of pure metal, and is found on the hill-sides near the surface.

Salt is manufactured on the Texas & Pacific Railroad, near Mineola ; near the crossing of the Trinity river by the International Road ; in Llano county and various other points, from saline springs and wells. Also, in Southwestern Texas, large salt lakes are found, as well as in El Paso county, from which very large quantities of salt are taken, the manufacture being by evaporation produced by sun-heat. The most important of these are the El Paso salt lakes, supposed to be inexhaustible. The salt production of Texas in 1880, according to the United States Census, was 50,600 bushels, worth \$29,700.

Gypsum is found on the upper waters of Red river, the Colorado, and on the Brazos. In the vicinity of Austin, large beds of hydraulic cement of the best quality are found. This can be prepared without chemicals, and without any other expense than burning. Kaolin, or Potter's earth, is found in various portions of the State, particularly near Brenham, and is used in the manufacture of porcelain in New Orleans.

HOMES FOR THE MILLION.

Solomon says : " All the rivers run into the sea, yet the sea is not full." For more than a half century a ceaseless tide of immigration has been flowing into Texas, and yet Texas is not full. Indeed it still offers unrivalled advantages to the homeless. Its area is simply immense. Texas is four times as large as all New England—larger than the eight States bordering on the Atlantic Ocean and the Gulf of Mexico, viz : Virginia, North and South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana. Texas is thirty-five times as large as Massachusetts, and if it

were as densely populated it would contain the entire population of the United States—fifty millions. Its resources are so great and varied that it might contain, feed, and find profitable employment for so dense a people. If its waste lands were brought into cultivation, we could produce six million bales of cotton, and sugar, rice, tobacco, wheat, corn, molasses, and meat enough for such a population, and export enough to buy our coffee and other necessities, not raised in our climate. Such is Texas in its vast area and undeveloped resources.

Among the advantages which Texas offers to immigrants, is—

1. A most delightful and salubrious climate. It is true that in some localities along our rivers near the coast in wet years, people are occasionally subject to chills and fevers, but these readily yield to ordinary treatment. Rarely we have pneumonia and lung diseases, though hundreds, if not thousands, afflicted with pulmonary complaints have here found restored health and long life. More, and more, Texas is becoming a health resort for invalids from more northern climes. Formerly we were liable to visitations of yellow fever in our coast cities, but of late years an effective quarantine has restricted this fatal epidemic to very narrow limits, and no fears are now entertained of its general prevalence.

2. For a comparatively new State, Texas offers superior advantages in the way of society. In spite of exaggerated reports to the contrary, we have a quiet, peaceful and industrious population. As for schools, while our system is far from perfect, it is being constantly improved. Provision is made for public free schools in every community for a certain number of months in each year, and no State in the Union has a foundation for so large a free school fund as Texas, in her millions of acres of land set apart for this purpose. Besides the free schools there are normal schools for both white and colored, and summer normal institutes held in all parts of the State, conducted by the most experienced teachers and educators. For higher education our State University will soon be organized and open for instruction, and we have our Agricultural and Mechanical College. Then, in all the cities and larger villages there are high schools and academies, and every leading denomination of Christians has church schools for both sexes.

3. Texas offers remunerative employment to all who seek homes in her border. Agriculture is our leading business. Let a family desiring work on a farm arrive almost anywhere in

Texas, and they need not remain unemployed twenty-four hours. In many instances, during the fall of 1882, persons arrived at one of our railway stations in an agricultural community, at night, and by sunrise next morning they might be seen in the cotton-field, making from one to two dollars per day, according to their ability to pick cotton. And this is true at almost any season of the year. In the winter and early spring, hands are wanted to put the ground in order and plant the crop; in the summer, to cultivate it, and in the fall, to gather it. And on most of the plantations they will find comfortable tenement houses, with the conveniences to make a pleasant temporary home. We say temporary, because in a few years, with industry and economy, the immigrant will have saved means enough to purchase a small tract of land and settle permanently under his own vine and fig tree. A skilled workman in any of the mechanical trades can almost always and everywhere find ready and remunerative employment. Many such, settling down in a thriving town and opening a shop for repairing plows, wagons, etc., soon find their business enlarging until they are operating small manufacturing establishments.

Capitalists seeking a new field for investment here, would do well to make a preliminary survey and exercise some care before investing their money. Those who wish to enter the stock business, if they propose to raise the common breeds of cattle or horses, can find suitable locations almost anywhere on the coast, or in Western or Northwestern Texas. Improved breeds, that they expect to feed and protect, can be raised anywhere in the State. The rolling prairies of the West and Northwest are best adapted for sheep and goats.

If the purpose is to go into fruit-raising, North Texas is the most suitable. Already fruit by the carload is being sent from the Red river region to distant markets, and the productive capacity of that immense region is simply incalculable. It is strange that enterprising farmers have not, before this time, entered upon a more extensive scale the cultivation of early garden vegetables for Northern markets. St. Louis, Chicago and other Northern cities could be thus supplied six weeks or two months earlier from Texas than from any other source.

There is also room in Texas for those in the learned professions—lawyers, doctors, dentists, teachers, preachers, etc,—albeit there is not so urgent a demand for men of these classes as there is for laborers on the farm, in the shops and on the ranches, but Texas is an imperial State, that still offers desirable homes to he millions.

TEXAS AN EMPIRE.

It is no longer an exaggeration to speak of Texas as an Empire State—as the Empire State of the South. Imperial in her vast domain, peerless in *the* fertility of her soil and salubrity of her climate, still offering homes to the millions, where may be found all the elements of good society, profitable employment and permanent prosperity—Texas, with her illimitable undeveloped resources, bids fair to become the Empire State, not of the South only, but of the great American Union. The last census shows that Texas, during the decade from 1870 to 1880, increased in population relatively, and in the aggregate faster than any other State, she now having eleven instead of six members in the Lower House of Congress. Counting the number of her cattle, she stands in the front rank, though some older States by raising better breeds, report their cattle as more valuable than ours. In horses, Texas takes the second rank—Illinois ranking No. 1; Missouri ranks No. 1 in mules, and Texas No. 2 in sheep. When the census was taken California alone outranked Texas, but since 1880, tens of thousands of sheep have been brought from the Pacific coast into our State, and probably the next census will show that Texas stands No. 1, in the number of her sheep. We have spoken of ours as the Empire State of the South. In present population among the late slave-holding States, only Missouri and Kentucky exceed her in population. In agricultural products she ranks them all, and in the whole Union, she ranks as No. 7. In Green's Statistical Table, which lies before us, he gives the average annual agricultural products of all the States for eight years, from 1872 to 1879, inclusive. In this table Texas ranks as No. 7—the following States being productive in the order in which they are named: Illinois, New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Iowa, Indiana, Texas. The average annual products of our State for the eight years named was \$66,870,882.

In the production of our great Southern staple—cotton—Texas ranks No. 1. Our annual product for the eight years averaging \$37,320,960. Mississippi, which comes next to Texas, produced an average of \$33,098,171. To show how rapidly Texas is increasing her productive wealth, it may be stated that the cotton crop of our State for the year ending in August, 1881, amounted to 1,280,247 bales—worth \$56,711,115. The year ending in August, 1882, was an unfavorable one for cotton, and the crop amounted to only 878,854 bales—worth \$50,094,678. From present appearances

the crop now being gathered, will reach 1,500,000 — worth \$75,000,000.

To show how Texas now stands in comparison with the most wealthy States, we copy two tables from what purports to be reliable statistics of the agricultural products and live stock of ten leading States for the year 1880 :

The value of the leading crops in the ten foremost agricultural States in 1880, comprising corn, wheat, rye, oats, barley, buckwheat, potatoes, tobacco, hay and cotton, was set down as follows :

Illinois.....	\$ 193,969,298
Ohio.....	144,602,455
New York.....	155,550,279
Iowa.....	130,371,394
Pennsylvania.....	128,980,854
Indiana.....	112,462,533
Missouri.....	106,493,913
Texas.....	94,071,998
Georgia.....	70,595,323
Michigan.....	69,833,486

The value of the live stock of the same States is estimated as follows :

Illinois.....	\$141,999,000
Ohio.....	109,156,000
New York.....	136,894,000
Pennsylvania.....	93,032,000
Indiana.....	81,435,000
Missouri.....	96,633,000
Iowa.....	124,658,000
Michigan.....	58,780,000
Texas.....	103,972,000
Georgia.....	30,583,000

The unparalleled increase in our railway facilities indicates the rapid growth of our State. During the year from September 1, 1881, to September 1, 1882, no less than fourteen hundred miles of railway were put in operation. The *Chicago Railway Age* states that during the first six months of the present year, 3,480 miles of road were put in operation in the United States. Of this amount 734 miles, on ten different roads, were built in Texas. The State next to Texas was Ohio, which reports 203 miles, less than one-third as much as our State. During this period, Chihuahua, in Northern Mexico, has been connected with El Paso, and Monterey with Laredo, thus bringing a portion of the trade of these populous commercial cities through Texas. A new line has been opened from Eastern Texas to New Orleans, via Marshall and Chaneyville, and another road from Paris,

north, through the Indian Nation, is in process of construction. By the time our ALMANAC reaches the public a new route to the Pacific coast will have been opened, via San Antonio and El Paso, by the junction of the Southern Pacific with the Sunset Road. A reference to our map will show how our interior roads are extending and penetrating every section of the State. Considering the snail-like progress made in this direction before the late civil war, the above figures are most remarkable. Twenty years ago any one who would have ventured the prediction that in six months of the year 1882 over seven hundred miles of railway would be put in operation in Texas, would have been pronounced a fit subject for the lunatic asylum. Such is modern progress!

Financially, Texas now takes the front rank, her bonds selling at \$1 40. Congress is beginning to recognize our position among the States, having at its late session appropriated over eight hundred thousand dollars for the improvement of our harbors. We repeat what we have before said: Texas is the great Empire State of the South. Consider our immense area of excellent land still to be brought into cultivation; the rapid extension of our lines of railroads; the variety of our agricultural products, including the leading cereals, and sugar, cotton, rice, tobacco, etc.; our millions of cattle, horses, sheep, etc., and our undeveloped mineral resources, it is safe to predict that in the future the grand march of Texas will be truly imperial.

TEXAS GRASSES.

In the first settlement of Texas the statement was frequently and truthfully made that calves could be raised upon the luxuriant grasses of our boundless plains as cheaply as chickens. But now the fencing in of so large a portion of the country has in many of the more densely settled counties rendered it impracticable to raise cattle out upon the common range. This makes it necessary to give some attention to the improvement of our grasses. With the ordinary grass it is estimated that it requires ten acres to each head of cattle, but with the improved grasses which are indigenous to our soil and climate, five acres or even less, would do as well. And if our farmers and dairymen would adopt the plan of cultivating their rich lands and raising food for stock, they could keep as many cattle as they cultivate acres of ground. The high price of all kinds of cattle, and the enor-

mous profits of the business, suggests the propriety of improving the quality of both the pasture and the breeds of grazing animals. It is as easy to raise improved qualities of horses, cattle, sheep, etc., as it is to raise inferior animals. The time will soon come when it will be found advisable to sub-divide the pastures, and by frequent changes, give the closely cropped grass a chance to take a more vigorous root.

The late Dr. Gid. Linneecum, of Washington county, who had very carefully studied the botany of Texas, in 1860, furnished the TEXAS ALMANAC with an elaborate description of some of our most valuable grasses. He fails to describe the common crab grass which farmers then considered a great nuisance, as it grew up in the fields after the corn was laid by and formed a heavy sod. But of late years many farmers utilize this most excellent grass, and consider a good growth of it an excellent supplement to their ordinary crop of corn and fodder. A species of this called the Colorado grass is much sought for by livery stable keepers and others, for winter feed. We transcribe the doctor's article for this generation of farmers and stock-raisers.

In May last, the writer of this passed by an inclosed lot in the town of Luling, and was surprised to see a splendid crop of most excellent grass, which had grown spontaneously, being free from stock. On examination, we found it the species marked as No. 1, in Linneecum's Catalogue. The late Colonel Dancey, of Fayette county, sent to Alabama for a grass that was highly recommended by old friends there. He planted it very carefully and cultivated it well, and then found that a better quality of the same grass was growing just outside of his garden in the fence corner. It was the specimen which is numbered 5.

The grass marked No. 6 grows luxuriously all over Western Texas, and would become well sodded almost everywhere, if it could be protected from the stock. The writer of this has a small truck patch, which was perfectly clear of weeds and grass in June, but by the middle of August was completely covered with a heavy crop of the species marked No. 12. An excellent crop of hay might be produced from this grass after the corn has been gathered. We give Dr. Linneecum's article, and also his classification of poisonous Texas plants :

NATIVE OR INDIGENOUS TEXAS GRASSES.

LONG POINT, TEXAS, June 1, 1860.

Editors Texas Almanac—Now, that all the world "and the rest of mankind," are coming to Texas, it behooves those who

intend to remain here, to look around them and see what portion of nature's wide-spread bounties can be saved from the destructive tramp of immigration. First, as most essential, I would point the attention of the investigating portions of our community to the analyzation and preservation of the best species of our great variety of superior indigenous meadow grasses; for it requires not the spirit of divination to see that the increasing number of farms, and with them cows, sheep, and other stock, aided by the insinuating action of the destructive plow, will soon put an end to our heretofore boundless fields of luscious pasturage. No country on earth could compare with this, as a stock-raising region, previous to the devastating tract of the incursive plow. It is plain that our wide-spreading prairie pastures will soon be gone; when we shall be forced to resort to the grass-growing system, or our rich milk and butter and fat cattle will be gone, too.

With this subject in view, I have, during the past six or seven years, been examining and experimenting with several species of our native grasses. The result of these experiments clearly demonstrates, to my mind, that any farmer who desires it, may have a first-rate meadow, with but little labor, in the course of two or three years.

Some of our more thoughtful farmers, men whose minds and souls are not wholly engrossed with the all-absorbing "cotton, cotton, first bale of cotton," are already beginning to speak of the waning grass, and that it is time we were thinking about sending off to the *North* for the *right* kind of seeds, wherewith to stock our surplus lands with good grasses, before the prairies shall all be plowed up. They say something of experiments they have heard of, as having been made in Texas by some thrifty farmer, with wonderful success, in the cultivation of foreign grasses. One gentleman took me into his garden to see and examine a small experiment he was making with the rescue-grass—said to have come from Georgia—a tolerably good-looking meadow grass. But the beauty of the experiment was, in the disclosure of the fact, that he had plowed up a pretty fair crop of the same grass (it is indigenous to La Bahia Prairie, if no further,) to give room for his costly seed, which he had obtained at considerable trouble and some expense. It was doing finely in the deep mold he had prepared for it, but I could see, close around in the garden, several other species of a far better quality, and which would so have proved themselves, had he bestowed upon them similar attention.

It is all nonsense to talk of bringing to this climate the grasses of the more northern latitudes. The grasses best suited for meadows in Texas are already here, vastly superior for summer and winter grazing and for hay, to any that can be brought from other and colder countries. True, they may be grown here to some extent, but never equal to our natives.

Any sufficient quantity of our ordinary black soil, and it makes no difference how closely it may seem to be eaten out, properly inclosed to keep the stock from it two or three years, will show itself to be stocked with twelve or thirteen species of good grass

for hay; it will, in fact, be a fine meadow. I have a meadow containing thirty-five acres of that description; it is now ten years since it was inclosed, and, notwithstanding the fact that it never has been plowed, and that we have annually taken off from 30,000 to 50,000 pounds of good hay, it is getting better every year. We are now mowing it, and dry and unfavorable as the season has been, a hand can and does mow per day what will make from a 1000 to 1200 pounds of dry hay; and the proof that the hay taken from this meadow is as good as need be, is satisfactorily demonstrated by the greedy manner in which horses, mules, oxen, cows, sheep devour all they can get, keeping them fat through the winter, while during crop-time, the teams that are fed on it keep in as good order as they would on the same quantity of fodder or millet.

Those who cannot be satisfied with the kind of meadow I have described above, may, by a little attention at the proper season, procure seed from the inside corners of their own fences, (anywhere west of the Brazos,) superior in quality for hay and for winter and summer pasture, to any that can be brought and grown *here* from any other climate. It is not very likely that nature, in the distribution of the seeds of her plants, committed the blunder of sowing any of them in the wrong latitude. The mistake lies in our aptitude to think more of articles of foreign growth than we do of our own. This error is sometimes costly.

From the inner locks of my fences and protected places I have reclaimed thirteen distinct species of good meadow, or cow-fodder grasses, and there may be more which flourish here, when protected from the cattle, as fine as could be desired; I will also venture to say, better than any grass that may be introduced from other regions, under similar culture. For all foreign grasses the land must be carefully prepared. Do as much for our indigenous species, and the difference in favor of the native will be very conspicuous.

Four species of the grasses I have selected are biennials, nine of them perennials; five of them are good winter grasses—one superior, for winter pasture, to any yet discovered. Three of them are of the highest class for hay, seven others make very good hay.

I have not attempted to *place* the undescribed species, consequently you are only furnished with their common names.

THIRTEEN DISTINCT SPECIES OF TEXAS GRASSES.

No. 1. One of the Wild Oats. Perennial.—This is seldom found on the prairie, which shows that it is a favorite with the cattle, and is all eat up. But in the locks of the fences, where the cattle cannot reach it, it is found growing large, three to four feet high, notwithstanding that it is in such situations surrounded with thick weeds and grasses of other kinds. It shows itself to be a fine meadow-grass, and capable of producing abundant crops of most excellent and very sweet hay, and as it matures by the 15th of May, comes in good time for the work-horses. I have seen thirty full-grown, heavy-headed stocks to one root. I consider it one of our best grasses for hay.

No. 2. Biennial.—This grass in ordinary situations, where it has sowed itself, along the roadsides and places where the other grasses and weeds have been eat out, on account of its being too thick, does not grow exceeding six inches high; but in low, moist lands, and when the ground is not over-cropped, it rises two or three feet in height, and makes good hay. It comes up in November, is green all winter; is grazed on by hogs, cows, horses, sheep, and is ready for the scythe by the middle of May. After it has been mowed down, the stubble dies like wheat-stubble. I have seen twenty stems on one root.

No. 3. Biennial.—This is the smallest of the rye genus. Like No. 2, it is found taking possession of the eat-out places, roadsides and locks of the fences. Like it, too, from being too thick, is seldom found more than six inches high. This and No. 2 are nearly always found together; in their habits, size, choice of locality, and the odor of the hay that is made of them, so much alike, that they may be estimated at about the same value. Two to three feet; matures in May.

No. 4. Wheat Grass.—This grass comes up from the seed in November. In January, February, and during the spring it has the smell, taste and general appearance of wheat; horses, cows, etc., graze on it as they would on wheat. When it heads up it is about as high and has very much the same appearance, but its grain is precisely like flax-seed, and falls out very early when ripe. I cultivated two acres of it two or three years ago, and cut it down about the last of April. It produced a fair quantity of the best hay—it was, in its nature, more like good fodder, and the horses ate it freer than any I ever had. I think it superior, when properly put in the ground, to rye or barley, for winter pasture.

No. 5. Rescue Grass.—This grass is found in all kinds of soil west of the Brazos, is a biennial, indigenous plant, and will yield heavy crops of hay when rightly managed, but it is inferior to several other species of our native grasses. Recently it has been much talked of in Georgia and Alabama, and other Southern States, and not without some pretty good reasons; but I think, when compared with a good many species of our Texas grass it has been overrated; it, however, is a very good grass; three to four feet high, and matures about the middle of May.

No. 6. Big Mesquit.—My meadow—which is now ten years old—really, it is as old as the prairie, for the ground has never been plowed, but has been inclosed ten years—had but very little of this species of grass at first. It is about half of that kind now. Its roots are triennial, and it produces good nutritious hay in great quantities. My horses, mules, oxen and milch-cows are fed on it every winter, and they do exceedingly well upon it. Higher up the country vast tracts of good prairie lands are found heavily coated with this grass alone, producing excellent summer range for all kinds of stock.

No. 7. Winter Grass. Perennial.—This is superior to any grass I have yet seen in any country. For winter pasture it has no equal. It will flourish finely in any of our ordinary post-oak

lands, is very green all winter, and is devoured voraciously by all the graminivorous animals ; hogs eat it freely.

When cultivated for a meadow, it should not be grazed off during winter, as its long, juicy, winter leaves make the very best kind of hay, when mowed and properly cured in the spring. It is headed up and ready for the scythe by the last of April ; two and a half to three feet high, and is a very superior grass for sweet, nutritious forage; just smell of it now, while you have it in your hand. I am not certain, but I think its roots are triennial.

I think it belongs to the *Agrostis* family, and I have ventured to name it, *A. Texaria*. I have not, however, studied the botanical character of the grasses with sufficient care, to be satisfied that I can correctly place its generic name, in a strictly arranged scientific nomenclature. This year, I have put up carefully prepared specimens of it, as well as several other kinds of our fine native grasses, which will be sent to the Academy of Natural Sciences, Philadelphia, where they will be analyzed and receive their permanent characters.

It may not be a subject of much importance to the farming portions of the community, but it does seem to me, that a little attention to the great variety of our indigenous forage grasses would remunerate the effort satisfactorily.

No. 8. Gama Grass. Indigenous.—This is a large, strong-growing grass in Texas, delights in moist situations, but will produce two heavy crops of hay in one season, on any of our black prairie lands. Nearly one-half the grass in my meadow is the Gama. It produces rather rough, but if mowed early, very excellent winter forage for mules, oxen and milch-cows ; horses eat it freely, and do pretty well on it. A great deal has been said about this grass several years past ; it should be pretty well known, and I will refrain from further description.

No. 9. Barbed Mesquit. Perennial.—This is the species of grass that attracts the attention of the traveler, and that we hear so often spoken of in Texas. Twenty years ago very little of it was seen east of the Colorado, but it is now found as far east as the Trinity river. It is very rapidly progressing, eastwardly, at least. It is a very excellent winter grass, very similar in appearance to the blue grass. It is, during winter, much sought after by stock of all kinds. Swine, where it is plenty, keep in good order by grazing on it. When the spring sap rises in it, cattle refuse to eat it, hence the cause of its spreading so rapidly. It is not prevented from maturing a full crop of seed, which it does, and casts them down by the last of May. It is a fine meadow grass, two to three feet. April.

No. 10. Hog-wallow Mesquit. Perennial.—Before Texas was settled up, and the prairies considerably eat out, this species of grass was found only in the hog-wallows—hence its name. It is now found, not only in the hog-wallows, but is rapidly spreading itself along the road-sides, and carpeting all the old roads and other spots and places of ground which have been denuded of other grasses with a thickly crowded coat of extremely fine, nu-

trititious pasturage for summer grazing, for every type of graminivorous animals. In appearance, as it lies spread out on the ground, it very closely resembles the Bermuda grass, *Cynodon Dactylon*; like it, also, in its having two modes of propagation, by producing seeds and by creeping, taking root at the cane-like joints of its prostrate off-shoots. Its inflorescence and fructifying processes are widely different, as it does not belong to the same genus. Except on suitably moist grounds, where the stock can be kept from it, it is not large enough to make hay of, as it is not on ordinary soil, exceeding three to six inches high, yet it affords good and frequent grazing. For this purpose it has no equal, and I will here venture the prediction that the time will come, in Texas, when it will be thought more of, small and insignificant as it may now appear to the superficial observer, than any other of our indigenous grasses, for the purposes of summer pasturage. It is more especially adapted to the habits and peculiarities of the sheep, than to any other animal, and it seems to enjoy it more; yet all the grass-eating races devour it without hesitation and with good gusto.

No. 11. (Has not been named.) Phleum? Perennial.—Grows best in moist lands, and is, I think, a valuable meadow grass. The root from which the specimen was taken, had forty-two well headed stems, thirty inches high. I notice that the cattle eat it entirely up outside of the inclosures, and that is one of my tests for ascertaining the best grasses. It produces abundant crops of seed, and can be easily propagated to any desirable amount.

No. 12. Crow Foot. Biennial.—This is a thrifty growing, large grass in moist situations; will make excellent pasture grass, and is easily propagated; but, on account of its thick, juicy leaves, would be difficult to cure properly. It has strong roots, spreads finely, and from the greedy manner in which all the graminivorous animals devour all they can find of it, its reputation as a good pasture grass is already established.

No. 13. Perennial Wild Rye.—Of this there are two species, one of them biennial, found in bottom lands. They are equally valuable for hay. The specimen (perennial) should, perhaps, have the preference, as it flourishes well on any of our ordinary uplands, and would not require seeding the ground more than once in three years.

There are many other very fine grasses which I might enumerate, but for this year these must suffice.

From my observations in this department of science, I am led to the conclusion that the Poa—the indigenous meadow grasses—of Texas, as to number, variety and nutritious properties, will compare favorably with any portion of the globe.

BOTANY—DIRECTIONS BY WHICH THE POISONOUS PLANTS OF TEXAS MAY BE READILY RECOGNIZED.

LONG POINT, TEXAS, April 1, 1860.

Persons of all descriptions have frequent occasion to make some use of plants, and sometimes when they are not in a situation minutely to investigate their nature and qualities.

The following rules for extemporaneous examinations will be found useful, as a general rule, for avoiding poisons. These rules have resulted from the labors of many careful investigating minds :

Plants with a glume calyx, never poisonous ; as wheat, Indian corn, foxtail grass, sedge grass, oats, etc.

Plants, whose stamens *stand on the calyx*, never poisonous ; as currant, apple, peach, strawberry, thorn, plum, etc. Some of them contain prussic acid in considerable quantities, sufficient to render *some parts of them*, at least, poisonous.

Plants with *cruciform* flowers, rarely if ever poisonous ; as mustard, cabbage, water-cress, turnip, and the like.

Plants with *papilionaceous* flowers, rarely if ever poisonous : as pea, bean, locust-tree, ground-nuts, clover.

Plants with *labiate* corols, bearing seeds without pericarps, never poisonous ; as catnip, hyssop, mint, motherwort, sage, marjoram.

Plants with compound flowers, rarely poisonous ; as sun-flower, dandelion, lettuce, artichoke, burdock.

Plants bearing strobiles are never poisonous ; as pines, cedars, etc.

Monodelphous or columiferous plants are never poisonous ; as hollyhock, mallows, geraniums, etc.

Plants with five stamens and one pistil, with a dull-colored, *lurid* corol, and of a nauseous, sickly smell, always poisonous ; as tobacco, thorn-apple, henbane, nightshade. The degree of poison is diminished where the flower is brighter colored and the smell is less nauseous ; as the Irish potato is less poisonous, though of the same genus with the nightshade.

Umbelliferous plants of the aquatic kind, and of a nauseous scent, are always poisonous ; as water-hemlock, cow-parsnip, water-parsley. But if the smell be pleasant, and they grow in dry land, they are not poisonous ; as fennel, dill, coriander, sweet-Sicily, etc.

Plants with labiate corols and seeds in capsules, frequently poisonous ; as snap-dragon, fox-glove.

Plants, from which issues a milky juice on being broken, are poisonous, unless they bear compound flowers ; as milkweed, dogbane, euphorbium. Lettuce and sow-thistle are milky, but they have compound flowers.

Plants having any appendage to the calyx or corol, and twelve or more stamens, generally poisonous ; as touch-me-not, columbine, crow-foot, nasturtion, monkshood, hellebore.

As a general rule, plants with few stamens, not frequently poisonous, unless they are in umbels ; but if the number be twelve or more, and the smell nauseous, heavy and sickly, such plants are generally poisonous, and not fit for food or medicinal purposes.

Note.—Many plants possess some degree of the narcotic principle, which are still by no means hurtful ; as lettuce, sonchus, dandelion. The roots of some are wholesome, while the herbage is deleterious ; as parsnips, potatoes, etc. On the other hand, some roots are poisonous while the herbage is used extensively

for food ; as poke, yellow-dock. Plants having a very pungent taste are seldom poisonous ; as capsicum, prickly-ash, Indian-turnstile, horse-radish, onions, ginger.

In our prairies and woodlands I find quite a number of indigenous plants, bearing the cruciform, papilionaceous, and labiate flowers, and other indications that they are not hurtful, which, by proper culture, might be made useful, both as food and medicine.

CONVICT LABOR IN TEXAS.

From the News.]

HUNTSVILLE, November 29, 1882.—Inclosed please find the amount of sugar, cotton, corn and potatoes produced by convict labor in Texas:

NAME.	SUGAR.		COTTON.		No. Convicts...
	Acres.	Hogsheads.	Acres.	Bales.....	
Ball, Hutchins & Co., Brazoria.....	300	500	90	75	40
Dodd, Brown & Co., Brazoria.....	175	200	100	50	21
P. J. Willis & Bro., Brazoria.....	400	450	150	115	28
L. A. Ellis, 1, Brazoria.....	90	125	60	45	29
L. A. Ellis, 2, Fort Bend.....	400	550	300	320	86
L. A. Ellis, 3, Fort Bend.....	200	275	550	400	91
Hale & Co., Milam.....	.....	.....	500	500	36
I. B. Hawkins, Matagorda.....	150	200	.....	.....	81
T. W. House, Fort Bend.....	450	600	.....	.....	26
W. W. Phelps, Brazoria.....	165	225	.....	.....	32
Henry Lewis, Robertson.....	.....	.....	850	800	52
W. W. Watts, Robertson...	.....	.....	650	500	54
John Wells, Robertson.....	465	500	.....	.....	48
H. K. White, Burleson.....	.....	.....	620	450	40
R. J. White, Robertson.....	.....	.....	1000	925	75
Edwin Wilson, Robertson.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26
T. B. Yale, Brazoria.....	175	185	.....	.....	23
Dr. Thomason, Walker.....	.....	.....	480	275	50
Dr. Thomason, Walker.....	.....	.....	275	125	50
J. G. Johnson, Walker.....	.....	.....	400	150	34
	2970	3810	6625	4605	759

There were also 4215 acres planted in corn, producing 143,600 bushels, and 104½ acres planted in potatoes, producing 26,850 barrels.

The yield of molasses is equal to two barrels to each hogshead of sugar.

D. M. SHORT,
Inspector Texas State Penitentiary.

WOOL GROWING IN TEXAS.

Prepared for BURKE'S TEXAS ALMANAC, by H. J. CHAMBERLIN, of Davilla, Milam county, Texas.

The near approach of time for the publication of the TEXAS ALMANAC for 1883, reminds me of my promise to again write something for its pages about our sheep and wool interests. What shall I write that will interest and instruct the now grand army of wool-growers of Texas, and the great number of seekers of knowledge concerning our vocation in other States, and the countries and kingdoms beyond?

Having spent my childhood and early manhood on a sheep farm of the Green Mountain State, and from that soil embarking for the Lone Star State twenty-two years ago this very month, with a selected flock of Merinos, which with their decendants have been bred by me to this day, and I can say since old enough to render service, much of it, each year, has been devoted to the fleecy kind. And hence, I ought not to be and am not at a loss for knowledge to conduct my vocation satisfactorily, but to present that which may be of profit to inquiring ones, in a short article for the ALMANAC, is my undertaking of this day, that I hesitate to attempt.

The history of the wool-growing business of Texas during the past year has been marked as a grand progressive one. Thousands, yes millions of acres of lands, heretofore little more productive to the use of our State and nation than the sands of her sea shores, have been secured and set apart for the prodction of meat and wool, for the nation's use.

A leading manufacturer, and the honored Chairman of Wool-growers' and Manufacturers' late meeting at Rochester, New York, wisely stated that the United States should, so far as they can, produce what the demands of the United States require, and the policy of our government should be such as to encourage and enable her citizens to accomplish this desired end.

Not least among the encouragements to the unparalleled growth of sheep industry in Texas, is the sound policy of our government in protecting the wool-growing interests from foreign competition, and the hope and expectancy that the same national politic course will be continued. The production of thirty millions pounds of wool on Texas soil, the past year, shows not only accumulated wealth to the individuals who had it clipped and marketed, but wealth to the State and nation.

The wool-growing business of Texas, the past year, has not only added to the public benefits mentioned above, but has been instrumental in doubling the market value of grazing lands, and thus adding enormously to the taxable property of the State. Manufacturers now look to Texas not only for the quantity of wool desired, but for a quality of wool not heretofore found in the United States, to any considerable extent. It is the high grade wool, possessing length, strength, firmness, evenness, softness and lustre, as grown by some of our most enterprising flock-masters, and is used in the manufacture of the best class of merino goods, as has been for some time sought in Australia. Several ranches of thorough-bred sheep have been established the past year by men of energy and experience, and some of the old breeders of this class of stock have had their flocks registered, thus showing a determination to supply the needed demand in the near future for this class of stock, from our own State.

In another way the wool-growers of Texas have made a grand progressive stride in their business. The importance of organization is being appreciated, and heretofore unknown interest has been manifested in our State Wool-growers' Association, and also county and district associations have been formed among our flock-masters all over the wool-growing portions of our State. To much of this important development we are indebted to our enterprising State wool journals. We have among our brotherhood engaged with the flocks, a large class of men of princely means, and qualifications for filling the highest positions of trust, in State or nation; and we have the coming men, who now, without means, experience or influence, have laid hold of the bottom round of the ladder—and as sure as they turn not back, but ascend, step by step—the top round will be reached and success assured. If those who attempt to bound from the lower to the topmost round of the ladder of the wool-growing business, at one leap, then they may expect a sure and grand failure. Of the 50,000,000 of sheep now in the United States, more than one-tenth of them are in Texas.

While the per centage of increase the past year is unprecedented and a generally healthy condition has been reported, the disease known as Lombriz among lambs, has been reported from some sections. Whatever this disease may be, or its cause, I believe it is conceded that lambs kept upon short fresh grass, and on high and rolling prairie, with none but pure water to drink,

and kept in a thriving condition, will not suffer with "Lombriz."

About the usual amount of scab has existed this year as formerly, which if permitted to remain long in a flock, proves very damaging, but as this disease becomes better understood and certain remedies known and used, less is said about it, and more labor done to eradicate it. As a specific, lime, sulphur and tobacco, each have their advocates. Little's Chemical Fluid is growing in popularity, not only as a sure and certain cure for scab, but also to kill screw-worms, maggots, etc., in fact with us it is a general panacea for nearly all of the ills that a sheep is heir to. It is hoped that our next Legislature will in the enactment of a stringent and practical scab law enable our sheep-men to drive this pest from our State. Quite a considerable loss was experienced among some flock-masters among their lamb herds during the latter part of the summer, caused in some cases evidently from the effect of mesquite beards. In others the cause is not as clear, and attributed to results produced by the gadfly, and also to a diseased condition of the system, produced by eating bad grasses.

I have not known an individual case of failure in wool-growing in Texas, when the manager gives his personal attention to his flock, and uses a reasonable amount of energy, and practical common sense.

About the portion of the State to grow sheep, I will say any section where rolling lands and good water can be secured, is suited to the sheep. "Steward's Shepherds' Manuel" is the best work for reference. Our State wool-grower's journals, the one published at San Antonio, and the other at Fort Worth, are indispensable to the progressive sheep man.

The next meeting of the State Wool Grower's Association takes place at San Antonio, the first Wednesday in June next. As in the past, so in the future, the writer will be found ready to impart what he may know of wool-growing to enquirers.

NOVEMBER, 1882.

THE HOUSTON & TEXAS CENTRAL RAILWAY.

This line, stretching from Houston to the Indian Territory, with branches extending east and west from its main line, is the old pioneer road of Texas. It passes through the most thickly settled and richest portions of the State and is building into other and remote parts.

There is no better or more fertile country in America than that through which the above line runs, or is projected to run, and none filling up so rapidly or accumulating wealth so fast. The rolling stock of the Houston & Texas Central comprise 66 locomotives, 38 passenger and 20 baggage, mail and express cars; 1,039 box-cars, 673 flat-cars, 75 stock and 83 coal-cars, making a total of rolling stock of 1,928. During the last year its passenger trains ran 591,168 miles; its freight trains, 139,725, and mixed trains, 104,306 miles, making a total of 1,735,199 miles. Total engine service, 2,256,598 miles. During the same time it carried 270,233 passengers; freight moved was 588,029 tons, and moved one mile, 105,432,771 tons.

The flourishing cities and towns upon the line of the Houston & Texas Central Railway are bulwarks of strength to the road. While some of these had a creditable standing, in point of trade, before they were reached by the road, most of them were born of its approach, and all have caught an onward impulse from its influence. The capital and large stocks of merchandise they have concentrated, the manufactures they have developed, the business enterprise and sagacity of their merchants, their pluck and determination in pressing into competitive fields for business, and the facilities they afford the farming interests, during the growing crop season, have contributed vastly to the success of the road and the rapid development of the country. Their influence in maintaining the flow of products toward the Houston & Texas Central Railway, even along or across lines intended to be competitive, will be a marked feature of the future.

This railway rests on tide-water at Houston, the Gulf of Mexico—its natural outlet—within easy reach by barge, steamship and sail vessel, and with short communications by rail and water with Galveston; and with the sugar-lands of the coast as its natural feeder, and around it and far to the eastward the vast timber forests to furnish it an almost exhaustless supply; with numerous rivers and bayous connecting with the stream at its base to maintain that supply when railroads have exhausted the timber regions through which they pass; and far more numerous bayous, bearing to the Gulf along the Louisiana coast, and to its doors the product of timber regions that no railway can reach; with two progressive cities, already recognized as great marts of trade, to give it sustenance, and by their enterprise and capital draw to it travel and the products of the soil.

The map of Texas, dotted with great trunk lines, and numer-

ous minor lines, either constructed, in progress or projected, and a comparison of the agricultural statistics of the various counties of the State, will show that although the founders of this enterprise had the whole land before them, and for years commanded a vast scope of country, they builded well for the railway of the future. The rapid advancement in population and wealth of the counties along its line, has given an impulse to railway progress in the State, and the business of a large extent of country, which once was tributary to it, is now divided among, and in some degree absorbed by other lines; yet its central position enables it to draw support from all these lines, and out of the development of the country they penetrate, to draw a new business. Independent of this, the advancement of the country immediately upon its line has swelled its local business in greater proportion than any effect of competition. Its grand position along and near the water-courses of the Brazos, Trinity and Colorado, and through the heart of the central region, alike genial to cotton, corn and wheat, and on the shortest possible line to the Gulf of Mexico and the mouth of the Mississippi, will be as fully recognized when Texas is covered with a network of railways, as it has been during the infancy of her railroad progress, or as it is to-day. Along its line and within easy reach, lie millions of acres of fertile lands yet to be brought into cultivation. It is estimated that its support is drawn from less than one-sixth of the agricultural capacity of the splendid region through which it passes. It is upon the climatic belt, where uniform seasons and uniform rainfall ensure never-failing crops.

The construction of the Houston & Texas Central Railway was commenced at the City of Houston in 1853. It now embraces the following constructed lines :

Main Line, Houston to Red river, completed in 1873.....	341	miles
Western Branch, Hempstead to Austin, completed in 1871.....	115	"
Northwestern Branch, Bremond to Ross, via Waco, completed in 1876.....	54	"
Waxahachie Tap Division, Garrett to Waxahachie.....	12	"
Total number of miles	522	

The Texas Central Railway, which is operated in connection with the Houston & Texas Central Railway, was commenced in 1879. Its line extends from Ross, near Waco, in McLennan county, to Albany, in Shackelford county, viz :

Ross to Albany, completed in 1881 ..	177	miles
Northeastern Division, Garrett to Roberts, completed in '82....	52	"

The Main Line of the Houston & Texas Central Railway occupies the central ground of the great agricultural region of Texas.

It passes through the following counties between Houston and Red river: Harris, Waller, Grimes, Brazos, Robertson, Falls, Limestone, Freestone, Navarro, Ellis, Dallas, Collin, Grayson. The counties embrace a total area of 11,877 square miles, or 7,601,280 acres. Their population in 1880 was 279,571; taxable wealth, \$56,790,281.

It is estimated that there is tributary to the Main Line, by wagon haul, an additional territory embracing 3,260 square miles, or 2,086,400 acres.

The Western Branch passes through the following counties, after leaving Waller county, included in the Main Line: Washington, Fayette, Lee, Bastrop, Travis. These counties embrace a total area of 4,116 square miles, or 2,634,240 acres. Population in 1880, 108,716; taxable wealth, \$23,883,435.

It is estimated that there is tributary to the Western Branch, by wagon haul, an additional territory of 325 square miles, or 208,000 acres.

The Northwestern Branch, after leaving Robertson county, also included in the Main Line, passes through the counties of Falls and McLennan. These two counties embrace a total area of 1,859 square miles, or 1,189,760 acres. Population in 1880, 43,174; taxable wealth, \$10,176,300.

It is estimated that there is tributary to the Northwestern Branch an additional territory embracing an area of 2,474 square miles, or 1,583,360 acres.

The total area of the counties traversed by the Main Line and its branches is 17,852 square miles, or 11,425,280 acres. These counties produced in 1880 a cotton crop of about 375,000 bales. It is estimated that the Texas cotton crop of 1878, amounting to 950,000 bales, of 480 pounds each, was produced on 2,825 square miles of its territory, embracing 1,808,000 acres in cultivation. This entire crop could have been produced upon less than one-fifth of the lands embraced within these counties. The acreage now in cultivation for all crops does not exceed one-sixth of the whole area. Even in the four populous wheat and cotton counties of Ellis, Dallas, Collin and Grayson, the acreage of all crops does not equal one-third of the area. The capacity of the nineteen counties traversed by the Houston & Texas Central Railway to produce a million bales of cotton and an abundance of the cereals for all the purposes of their population, cannot be doubted.

The rapid increase of population and taxable wealth in these counties has been a marked feature in the progress of Texas.

In 1867 the road was completed to the west line of Grimes county, and the Western Branch to the center of Washington county. The entire taxable wealth of the counties on its line, north of Grimes to Red river, was \$15,224,955; west of Washington county to Austin, \$10,549,161; and west of Robertson to Waco, \$3,216,456. Total, \$28,990,572. The Main Line was completed to Red river in 1873. The taxable wealth in the counties on the extension of the Main Line had increased since 1867 to \$26,740,074, and on the extension of the Western Branch, completed to Austin the year previous, to \$16,510,050. Total, \$43,250,124.

The Northwestern Branch was completed to Waco in 1873. The taxable wealth of the counties on its line—Falls and McLennan—was \$3,216,456 in 1867. The influence of the Main Line at Bremond, in 1872, was an important factor in swelling these values in 1872, to \$5,581,729. In 1877 they had increased to \$9,283,283. At this time—1877—the counties into which the Main Line and branches had been extended since 1867, had increased in taxable wealth from \$28,900,572, in 1867, to \$69,550,189.

The entire taxable wealth of the counties on the Main Line and branches was but \$48,670,091, in 1867. It had increased, in 1880, to \$90,850,023, a gain in these few years of \$24,179,932. In 1867 the entire State taxation in these counties was \$110,229.79. In 1880 they contributed to the support of the State government \$583,815.17. The total population in 1860 was 127,585. In 1870 the population had increased to 219,554, and in 1880 to 415,220. They will continue to be in the future as they have been in the past, the greatest producing, most populous, and wealthiest region of Texas. Their cities and towns will continue to hold a front rank in trade, manufactures, and as centres of capital. A location upon the Houston & Texas Central Railway to-day presents as strong inducements to the man of enterprise or money as when the now flourishing cities which adorn its pathway, first sprang up like magic before the advancing stride of the iron horse. As the railway system of Texas expands, new cities may be built in the far-off plains of the west and northwest, and millions of acres, now smiling with the luxuriance of nature, may pay tribute to the plow, and yield abundant harvests; but the seal of plenty has been stamped upon this favored region forever, and it will not only keep pace with the progress of the

future, but will also draw a vast trade from these newly developed regions.

The Houston & Texas Central Railway penetrates the interior of Texas on a line commanding the products and trade of the most fertile region in the world. From Houston to its junction with its Northwestern Branch, at Bremond, it has upon its left the rich valleys of the Brazos. This river waters a region whose productions are unrivaled. The main Trunk Line, at no point more than ten miles distant from the river, bears the vast volume of these products to the seaboard. As the river bears away northwestward from the Main Trunk, its course is followed by the Northwestern Branch and Texas Central, which carries it beyond Whitney, securing the best of those fertile valleys, before they are narrowed in by the limestone formations prevailing in the counties north of Hill. Upon the right of the road, beyond the prairies contiguous to Houston, the tributaries of the San Jacinto water a splendid agricultural region, covering a distance of fifty miles. The uplands of this region are good lands, while all the bottoms of the numerous streams yield abundantly. Just at the headwaters of these streams, near Navasota, the road crosses the Navasota river four miles from where it empties into the Brazos. This river bears due north, and takes its rise in Freestone county, about 90 miles from the crossing of the Central Road. At its head, and at various points in its course, it almost forms a junction with the waters emptying into the Trinity river.

Thus, from within 25 miles of Houston to the waters of the Trinity, the railway is covered on its right by the water courses of the San Jacinto and the Navasota, one of the main tributaries of the Brazos. East of the railway, from Hempstead to the Navasota, the business of the road covers a territory twenty-five miles in width, except in the competitive region of Leon county, covered by the International, running northeast from Hearne. Between the Navasota and the Brazos lie the great cotton-fields of Middle Texas. The road passes up the divide between these two rivers, and in the north part of Limestone county reaches the tributaries of the Trinity, whose main course, fifty-five miles away from the road at Hearne, has been bearing toward it for a distance of sixty miles, and has now, at Mexia, approached twenty miles nearer. Thus has the road occupied the goodly land lying between these two rivers, far-famed for the richness.

of their borders. The whole region lying west of the Trinity is within easy reach.

From Mexia north, the road is among the tributaries of the Trinity, which bears closer and closer to its line, until, crossing it at Dallas, it bears off to the northwestward; but its numerous forks and tributaries supply its place, covering the whole line of the road from Dallas to within a short distance of the Red river. These streams break across the road every few miles above Mexia, through creek bottoms, bearing a bale of cotton to the acre, through thick-standing corn and wheat-fields heavily laden with sheaves, and unbroken prairies, that are yet to cut an important figure in the world's supply of breadstuffs. Its entire course for 300 miles is along the favorite pathway of agriculture.

From Hempstead, west, bears the Western Branch of the Houston & Texas Central Railway. Right through the Brazos bottom, and along its creeks and forks, whose chocolate lands are the wonder of even this great State, it enters the beautiful plains and receives the rich products of Washington and Lee counties; and as it enters the oak forests of Fayette, commences to draw to it the yield of the productive farms on the water courses of the Colorado, which now is only fifteen miles away. Like the Trinity river north of Mexia, the Colorado here lovingly bears towards the road. Between it and the river, lie timber, prairie and bottom, whose productiveness is unsurpassed. From Ledbetter, in Fayette county, to within a few miles of Austin, a distance of sixty-eight miles, the Colorado is on its left flank, about ten miles distant. The land between is the natural feeder of the road. The country south, for the same distance, is at its command, and contributes largely to its business. North of the entire line from Hempstead, except in the region immediately tributary to Brenham, it commands the trade of a scope of country amply sufficient for a lucrative business. It approaches Austin through the undulating prairies overlooking the rich bottoms of the Colorado.

The Northwestern Branch of the Houston & Texas Central Railway follows the course of the Brazos from Bremond, (while the Main Line bears northward to the Red river, through the heart of Central Texas), and maintains about the same distance from the river from Bremond to Waco (about eight miles) that the Main Line has maintained between Hempstead and Bremond. Approaching the river bank at Waco, it bears off again about

the same commanding distance to its junction with the Texas Central Railway at Ross, in McLennan county.

The Texas Central Railway, owned and operated in harmony with the interests identified with the Houston & Texas Central, preserves for a distance of nearly 40 miles, the policy of the parent road of keeping close as possible in the rich bottoms of the Brazos. The lands of McLennan and Hill counties through which the road passes east of the Brazos, and those of Johnson county, which lie north of its line, are justly regarded as among the finest in Texas. Across the Brazos, through the beautiful and fertile valleys of Steele creek and the Bosque, up to the highland which overlooks the Leon, reaching an elevation of 1,500 feet, the road penetrates one of the most fertile, attractive and picturesque regions in the United States, covering the counties of Bosque, Hamilton and Erath, down into the valleys of the Leon and through the post-oak glades, and numerous well watered valleys and undeveloped coal fields of Comanche and Eastland counties. It forms a junction with the Texas Pacific Railway at the new station, *Cisco*, Eastland county. The assessed taxable wealth of the counties on the line of the Texas Central Railway amounted in 1880 to \$16,374,558. Population, 86,333.

Together with its new feeder, the Texas Central Railway, it runs through twenty-five of the best counties of Texas, having a population of 474,620, and a taxable wealth of \$100,451,747, or about one-third of the population and wealth of the whole State.

The same causes which have led to the rapid development of this region in the past, will draw to its population and wealth in the future.

THE COUNTIES ON THE LINE OF THE TEXAS CENTRAL RAILWAY.

That portion of Central Texas opened up to railway travel, by the Texas Central Railway, lying north and northwest of the great ranges of hills west of the Brazos, which crown the valleys of the Bosque and Leon rivers, is now receiving a large share of attention. East of the Brazos lie the richest fields of Central Texas, embracing the counties of McLennan, Hill and Johnson. No more fertile plains or bottom lands are to be found in the world, than those of these far-famed counties. Their rapid development by an almost entirely agricultural population, has led to the settlement of the counties west of the Brazos, to and beyond the Leon river into Eastland county, by the same class of people.

Johnson county was in the first few years of its growth, the seat of a great sheep interest. But as the lands became more valuable, and the prairies were fenced in, the small farmer who wanted cheaper lands, and the sheep husbandman with his flocks, tended westward across the Brazos into Bosque, Sumer-vell and Erath counties, where the country is more broken and the rugged hills which lie above innumerable valleys, as rich though not as extensive as those east of the Brazos, afford cheap lands for grazing. Here the small stock-raiser realizes his highest idea of a location. Great cattle and sheep kings are unknown. These have sought the vast prairies and plains where all the world may be fenced in, or where nature with the help of streams, has formed natural barriers against the intrusion of man or harsh north winds. Rich little valleys to till, yielding corn, wheat and other sustenance for the family, cotton for market and ready cash; grassy slopes and timbered hills, where horses, cattle and sheep thrive and multiply. This is the country for mutton as well as wool. The native grass of the hills affords fine short grazing. The stone-fenced valley pastures fatten sheep rapidly for market.

The elevation above the Gulf of Mexico in these counties, is from 1,000 to 1,500 feet. After the Leon is crossed, these mountain ranges disappear, and we enter the timber region, forming the western edge of these great forests known as the "Cross Timbers." The timber here is not large, but yet sufficient for the purposes of the farmer. Comanche and Eastland counties lie at the southern edge of the timber region, which extends north for 125 miles to the field of the great plains.

Much of these timberlands are of a red sandy color, overgrown with jack, post-oak and live-oak, intensely scrubby, and generally quite open, with little grass. These are splendid lands for corn and grain, and stand drouth well. The corn is of rank growth and dark green color. The grain grows with a short straw or stalk, but very strong; consequently but little down grain is seen. The less humidity and more sunshine forces them more rapidly to maturity, and gives the greater strength and shorter growth of straw. These prerequisites to the success and happiness of the farmer and stock-raiser of small means, are all to be found in Comanche and Eastland counties.

The results of the crop of 1880 have demonstrated that considering the capital and time invested in their cultivation, the post-oak lands will compare favorably with any in the State.

Cotton, corn, wheat, oats, barley, rye and millet, have all done well.

ERATH AND HAMILTON COUNTIES.

The road also traverses portions of these counties, which, in their general characteristics, are very much the same as Bosque county.

Good farming lands can be had in either of these three counties, unimproved, at from two to four dollars per acre, and lands suitable for grazing, for even less than those figures.

The climate ensures good health, the average temperature being about sixty degrees. The greatest elevation on the Texas Central Railway is reached at Mount Airy, in Erath county, 1,500 feet above the level of Galveston bay. The view commands a large expanse of country, and is truly beautiful. This county has a population of about 9,000. The people are moral, intelligent and peaceable. The towns are all prosperous, in each of which, and in every neighborhood, good schools are to be found. There are a number of flouring-mills, cotton-gins, and saw-mills in the county.

The North and South Leon with their various tributaries, pass through the county. Churches of various denominations of Christians are in all the towns and settlements.

EASTLAND COUNTY

Adjoins Comanche on the north, and is like it in many respects. The soil is generally a sandy loam ; in places it is of a red color, and very productive.

These light soils are superior land for grapes, of which several varieties are indigenous to the soil. Plums are found in the wild state, of good quality, which shows the adaptability of the soil to wines and fruits. Wheat, rye, oats, barley, maize, sorghum and cotton are staple productions.

Now is the time for those who want cheap lands convenient to a railroad, to make their selections from the Houston & Texas Central Railway Company's lands, in Eastland and Comanche counties. These lands are in alternate sections.

The Texas & Pacific Railway runs through the county. The junction of the Texas Central Railway with that road, is at Cisco, in the center of a large body of these lands. This important point will afford a fine market for farm products.

The county is watered by various small streams which, uniting, form the Leon river. There are numerous springs in various parts

of the county, and water is reached by wells at easy depth, in almost any part of the county.

There is plenty of timber for fencing and fuel, and also for log cabins.

Stone for building purposes is found in most localities, and it is believed that rich deposits of coal, and perhaps of iron, will be developed.

Eastland, the county seat, is situated on the Texas Pacific Railway, nine miles east of Cisco. These and the other stations on the Texas Central & Pacific Railways, afford every facility for shipment.

In Comanche and Eastland counties an elevation is reached which affords all the advantages of a temperate climate, and yet sufficiently within the influence of gulf breezes to insure good crops of all Southern products. Corn, wheat and other grain grow equally well with cotton, while the farmer is free from the continuous sun of the regions near the coast.

The Houston & Texas Central Railway Company's lands in Eastland and Comanche counties, are now for the first time placed in market. These counties will form the nucleus of the great population which in a few years will occupy all that country lying south of the Canadian river, and west of the border of New Mexico. These lands will rapidly appreciate in value, and those will be fortunate who are prompt to secure favorite locations.

CENTRAL TEXAS

Is now attracting the attention of capital and enterprise to a greater extent, perhaps, than any other portion of this great State.

That portion of this region particularly, which is west of the Brazos river, to the Red Fork of the Colorado, and between the parallel of 31°, 30' and 33°, 30' north latitude, presents *a most inviting field to the emigrant.*

The climate is delightful, health good, water abundant, and seasons regular. The quantity of *agricultural land* is up to a high average; *grazing excellent*, and even the most sterile and broken portions furnish the finest sheep ranches in the world. *The scenery is picturesque*, and often grand. Stone for building purposes is abundant, and, although timber is scarce in some sections, it is generally sufficient for farm purposes. Lumber is supplied at very low prices. The present population is progressive, industrious, economical, law-abiding and in favor of *popular education and low taxes.*

In this region the Houston & Texas Central Railway Company owns large bodies of lands ; but none are more worthy of attention than those which are now offered to emigrants in

EASTLAND AND COMANCHE COUNTIES.

The Company has in Comanche county, 26,000 acres ; Eastland county, 91,000 acres.

All surveys are in sections of 640 acres, and a title direct from the State of Texas to the Houston & Texas Central Railway Company. The Texas Central Railway now constructed in these counties, enables the emigrant to go by rail direct to his new home, or at farthest, to within a few miles of it.

The extension of this railway from Waco to the headwaters of the Brazos river, opens up a beautiful and fertile region heretofore overlooked by the immigrant on account of its being inaccessible to the traveling public. From Waco it passes through the rich counties of McLennan and Hill.

GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS OF EASTLAND AND COMANCHE COUNTIES.

Soil.—In the timbered region comprising the middle, northern and eastern portions, the soil is chocolate-red or black, sandy, loamy and resting on a good clay foundation. It is easily brought into cultivation, and has great endurance against drouth. The southeastern portion is mostly prairie, soil heavy black loam. The western ranges of hills are relieved by small valleys, with fertile soil. This portion is particularly adapted to sheep farming.

Timber.—The principal varieties of timber are post oak, blackjack, burr oak, Spanish oak, live oak, pecan, walnut, mesquite. Shinnery oak abounds, making excellent mast for hogs. The post oak and blackjack timber is of ordinary size and sufficient for fencing.

Water.—The Leon rivers and their tributaries, and the springs which are found in all parts of the country, afford water for stock. Good freestone well water is found at from fifteen to forty feet in depth. There are a great many free, bold running springs of pure water.

Building Material.—There is an abundance of good limestone and sandstone rock for building and fencing. The timber is not generally of sufficient size for saw-logs. Lumber is purchased to a considerable extent. Good pine lumber can be obtained at the

railway stations at from \$20 00 to \$25 00 per thousand feet, board measure.

Farm Products.—Wheat, corn, rye, oats, barley, millet, buckwheat, cotton, sorghum, Hungarian grass, sweet and Irish potatoes. The average yield of corn is about twenty-five bushels to the acre; wheat, twenty bushels; oats, seventy-five bushels; cotton, half a bale. Two crops of Irish potatoes can be had.

Fruits and Vegetables.—Fruits of every character possible within this climatic zone may be produced. Peaches, pears, apricots, nectarines, plums and small fruits have done well wherever planted. The Chickasaw plum and varieties of the wild goose are native and remarkably fine. They are not injured by the curculio. Dewberries and blackberries abound. The peach flourishes as well as in its own native clime; pears grow finely, the fruit is large, sound and delicious. The grape is in its element here. The mustang and post-oak native grapes are found in every woods. The mustang is a large, black, round grape, larger than the Concord, and one of the best wine grapes in the world. The post-oak is also an excellent wine grape, but not quite as large as the mustang; it is a better table grape. Both yield abundantly. These native stocks are the best possible foundation for choice varieties. The Delaware, Concord, Herbermont and Black Spanish have been found particularly well adapted to this whole region. The post-oak lands will make excellent vineyards, and there is an abundance of small timber for trying. This is destined to be a great wine-producing region. Strawberries succeed remarkably well. Some varieties of raspberries and currants do well. Apples as far as grown, especially the early varieties, succeed. Vegetables of every description yield abundantly; cabbages, turnips, lettuce, peas, onions, leeks, parsnips, kale, brocoli, salsify, Spanish mustard, carrots, endive, parsley and beets are as reliable for fall garden up to the last of October as in the spring, when every vegetable known to the catalogue is produced in abundance. Frost is often delayed until last of November. Spring gardening commences in February, and, unless in case of unusual cold weather, the table is well supplied with vegetables by April.

Stock.—The hardy Texas mustang is the horse of this region; all crosses on this stock and importations of improved breeds of horses find favor. The native stock of cattle succeed as well as on the Western prairies. Improved breeds suffer but little in acclimatizing. The range, although shorter than in the general

prairie region, is good. Sheep pay well. There is no region better adapted to the production of mutton and wool. In the hilly regions protection from cold winds and driving rains is easily made from the abundance of stone at command. The sheep are comparatively free from disease; burs are not common, and water is generally plenty for washing in the shearing season. Hogs thrive wonderfully and keep fat on the live-oak, post-oak and mesquite mast. It is only necessary to feed them occasionally with corn in order to keep them tame.

Grasses.—The mesquite grass furnishes stock throughout the winter with sustenance so as not to require any other food. Its nutritious qualities are fully equal to the celebrated blue grass of Kentucky. Bunch grasses of several kinds grow the year round; these grasses are firmly set in the ground and keep growing notwithstanding the closest grazing. Wherever Hungarian, Lucerne or California clover has been introduced a good yield has resulted, and the quality was always excellent.

Health.—The altitude of this region, 1,300 feet above the level of the Gulf of Mexico, and an abundant supply of good water, ensure health. Many of the springs are impregnated with iron, sulphur and other minerals, affording medical relief.

Churches and Schools.—Churches and schools have been established in all the well settled neighborhoods.

Minerals.—Coal deposits are found in portions of both counties, but their value for mining operation is, as yet, undetermined. Gypsum and potters' clays are also found in considerable quantities. There are large deposits of excellent building stone.

Eastland county lies immediately north of Comanche county. It was organized December 2, 1873, and contains .05 square miles or 547,200 acres. The population and wealth have rapidly increased. The present census shows:

Population	4,731
Number of farms in cultivation.....	456

This is one of the best watered counties in Central Texas. It is traversed by four branches of the Leon river, viz: Coloney, and the North, South and Middle Forks. Numerous creeks are tributary to these, and there are besides a number of clear, bold, running springs. This region is on the divide between the Brazos and Colorado rivers. Its altitude, good health, fertile and deep soil, varied production and peculiar adaptability to the wants of the farmer of small means, have attracted thither a population

who are already progressing equal to any in Texas. The soil is usually a rich black or red sandy, but at times varying to a black, sticky, dark chocolate and reddish loam. The general surface features of the country are undulating. The divides between the waters of the Colorado and Leon, and between the Leon river and Hubbard's creeks, are elevated ranges of hills, in some places broken and rocky, but densely timbered with different kinds of oak. The valleys of the Leon and its tributaries are very rich. Prairie and timber diversifies the country.

Comanche county is in the middle belt of Central Texas, 285 miles northwest of Houston, 110 miles north of Austin, 100 miles west of Waco, and 100 miles southwest of Dallas. The county was organized in 186 .

Its total population in 1870 was 1,000. The following is the population and number of farms by the present census :

Pre-cinct.	Population.	No. of Farms.	Pre-cinct.	Population.	No. of Farms.
1	1,229	89	6	1,104	149
2	802	135	7	395	73
3	1,304	231	8	549	90
4	1,744	228			
5	1,499	174			
			Totals,	8,626	1,174

These figures show that the farmer abounds in Comanche county. It is an argument that the farmer elsewhere who desires to immigrate will well understand. It shows that the people live by the soil, and that they believe the soil is able to ensure them a living.

The county (Comanche) is about two-thirds timber and one-third prairie. The North and South Leon rivers, with their tributaries, traverse the county in all directions, affording water for stock and good drainage. The middle and eastern portions of the county presents an undulating surface with fine water-shed. In the western portion high ranges of hills abound, assuming almost a dignity of mountains. The country rests upon a foundation of limestone and sandstone rocks which outcrop from the slopes of the hills and in the beds of the streams. The general elevation being high, the scenic prospect is fine.

TOPOGRAPHICAL AND AGRICULTURAL FEATURES OF COMANCHE AND EASTLAND COUNTIES.

From the report of COL. H. HAYNES, Mining Engineer.]

An observer from a moderately elevated position in the north-west county of Erath county, looking toward the southwest, can not fail to be struck with the wide expanse and quiet beauty of the landscape that is spread out before him. The valleys of the

Leon and Sabano are embraced in his view, and so slight are the undulations and so gradual the rise toward the north along the plateau that lies between the two streams, that they are almost imperceptible. To the eye of the casual observer, it appears to be a widely extended plain spreading out from the foot of the prairie hill on which he stands to the range of flat-topped, bluish hills that he sees far away in the dim distance. Almost the entire country is covered with post-oak and live-oak growths. The streams are skirted with pecan and elms, that give variety to the color of the foliage of the landscape.

The elevation of the valley of the Leon at the crossing of the preliminary survey of the Texas Central Railway, is about 1,175 feet above the Gulf of Mexico. Ascending the divide between the Leon and Sabano, I find that the crest, though somewhat undulating in Comanche county, widens out into an extensive plateau as the distance between the two streams increases. This plateau rises, with a gradual slope, to the center of Eastland county, where it attains an elevation of about 1,500 feet. Here it is intersected by the South Leon, with its tributaries, which have cut through, leaving an irregular outline to it on the south, and in conjunction with the branches of the North Leon and Brazos, have converted the surface toward the north and west into ridges and spurs, giving a hilly and in some parts a ragged appearance to the country.

Agricultural Character.—Concerning the agricultural character of the lands of the Houston & Texas Central Railway in Comanche and Eastland counties, it would doubtless be more acceptable to the inquirer upon this subject to have some account of the experience of a few of the principal farmers in that part of the State, and the results of their labor in the production of various crops, than in the most elaborate article that could be written, based upon merely theoretical conjectures.

For this reason, I lost no opportunity while there to make inquiries that would enable me to convey such information with a result encouraging a far more favorable impression than a superficial examination alone would afford. Heretofore attention has been given chiefly to cattle raising, and it is but lately that a farming community has been developed and an intelligent and systematic tilling of the soil become an industry of this region. In Eastland county, particularly, an experienced farming community has already been established, which is rapidly increasing in numbers as the means of communication with the East advance. The

population of Eastland county, which in 1870 consisted of only eighty souls, now numbers over five thousand, and the production of cotton in that county will exceed, for the present year, a bale to each inhabitant, while the aggregate value of farm products will exceed largely, per capita, that of many of the best farming districts of the older States.

Soil and Productions.—The soils of this region may be classed as “black prairie,” “black loam” and “sandy land.” The first and second form the valleys and slopes, and the latter the elevated plateaux. The bottom lands are, of course, the richest and most productive when properly cultivated, but the sandy soil of the uplands is highly esteemed by many of the farmers, and indeed, largely preferred on account of its apparent superior capacity to resist the effects of drought. This is perhaps due to the fact that its spongy character enables it to absorb all the moisture that falls upon it, while the clayey nature of the bottom lands renders them more resistive and impervious. It is obvious, however, that a proper preparation of the richer soil, at a period which would fit it to receive the winter and spring rains, would give it equal advantage in this respect with the others. The crops best suited to this region appear to be cotton and small grain. Corn is cultivated with success, generally, only during seasons of ample rainfall, which are perhaps exceptional. It is thought, however, by the most prominent farmers, that much depends upon the method of cultivation, and that under the most unfavorable auspices there is no reason for an entire failure of this crop. The system of properly preparing the ground by deep plowing and early planting is found to afford good results in seasons of the most trying drought.

Col. S. L. Bowles, residing about six miles southwest of Eastland City, formerly of Bedford county, Virginia, reports for the past four seasons, two of which were regarded as the worst ever known for farmers in this section, the following crops of wheat per acre; twenty-seven, twenty-four and one-half, twenty-two and twenty-one bushels, weighing as high as sixty-three pounds per bushel. He considers it one of the finest wheat growing districts in this country. His cotton crop, on a loamy soil, usually averages two-thirds of a bale per acre. His crop of corn this year, was one of the finest I have ever seen, and he is one of the advocates of early planting who never fails to be successful in this crop. Seventy-two bushels of oats have been his average production per acre of that cereal.

Mr. R. V. Jones, residing near Merriman, in Eastland county, reports fifty bushels of corn and sixty bushels of oats per acre as the production of his farm, the soil of which is a fair average of that of much of the Houston & Texas Central Railway land. He regards the lands of this region as eminently adapted to agricultural industry.

The corn and cotton crops of Mr. M. V. Mitchell, residing on the plateau a mile south of Red Gap, and Mr. Michael Rodgers, on the plateau ten miles south of Eastland City, are, to all appearances, as fine as any I have ever seen upon the best prairie lands of Alabama and Mississippi. Opinions and practical results such as those expressed and realized by the gentlemen named, I have met with in almost every quarter of the country.

THE EXTENSION OF THE TEXAS CENTRAL RAILWAY

Will secure the rapid development of the counties north and northwest of Eastland, and the first benefits will fall upon the counties of Stephens, Shackelford, Jones, Young, Throckmorton, Haskell, Stonewall, Kent, Baylor, Knox, King and Dickens. The lands owned by the Houston & Texas Central Railway Company in these counties are therefore well worthy the attention of immigrants and investors.

SHACKELFORD COUNTY.

This county is bounded on the east by Stephens county, west by Jones, and north by Throckmorton and Haskell. It is situated upon the Clear Fork of Brazos and Hubbard's creek, and includes a large portion of the very fertile valleys of these streams. The clear Fork enters the county from the west, having taken up the Elm Fork, flows out in the north. The abandoned Fort, "Phantom Hill," lies between these streams, near their junction, and near the west line of Shackelford county. Willow, Cornelius, Baker's, Bonits, Jew's, Parody Lind, Crosby's, Hanover and Panther creeks drain the western portion of this county, and are tributaries of the Clear Fork. The east is watered by Asylum, or West Fork of Hubbard's creek; by James, Mills, Panther, McKinney, Foys, Trout and many other creeks, all furnishing clear and cool water. The "divide" between the waters of Clear Fork and those of Hubbard's creek is an elevated range of hills, densely timbered, and affording plenty of limestone and sandstone rock for all building purposes. The scenery is picturesque, and with its extensive and very fertile valleys, will compare favorably with the best counties in

the State. The soil is a dark reddish loam in the high uplands, and in the valleys is of the usual fertile type. Corn, wheat, oats and cotton have been fairly tested, and seem well adapted to the county. Albany is the county-seat. The Houston & Texas Central Railway has a small quantity of land in this county.

JONES COUNTY

Lies south of Haskell county, upon the waters of the Clear Fork of the Brazos. Some portions of this county are well watered by the Clear Fork, Elm Fork, Evans creek, (all clear and bold running streams), Hanover, Panther and numerous other nameless creeks. Other portions are elevated and dry. The southwestern corner of the county includes some high ranges of hills, which break off in precipitous cliffs. A range of dry and sand hills, several miles wide, run north of and parallel with the Elm Fork.

The soil is a red loam, more or less sandy, turning dark in the southeastern corner of the county. Good building rock (sandstone and limestone) is found everywhere. The timber is mostly mesquite. Along the water courses, pecan, elm, hackberry, some post-oak, wild china, cottonwood, etc., and on the hills in the south, live-oak and cedar are to be found. The Houston & Texas Central Railway Company have for sale 10,880 acres of land in this county.

YOUNG COUNTY

Consists of prairie and valley lands—chocolate, mahogany and gray sandy. It produces wheat, barley, corn, cotton, oats, millet, hay and sorghum. The peach, pear, apple, cherry, plum and grape, as far as tried, have been successful. All kinds of mesquite and native grasses cover the prairies and support large herds of stock. Graham is the county seat.

THROCKMORTON COUNTY

Contains black, waxy and loamy prairie, sandy, loamy, post-oak lands, and creek valleys. Its productions are wheat, corn, oats, millet, cotton, potatoes and vegetables. Fruits have not been tested, but it is well adapted to peaches, plums and grapes. Throckmorton is the county seat. There are extensive coal beds in the county. The coal found is of good quality for blacksmith's forges. Sulphur springs are also found.

HASKELL COUNTY

Lies west of Throckmorton county, upon the Brazos river. The Main Fork and Double Mountain Fork of this river enter the

county from the west, and their confluence is near its north line. The Clear Fork of the Brazos touches the southeast corner of Haskell county, whilst the other portions are well watered by Otey's, Paint, California, Perry's, Muller's, Antelope, Lake and other creeks and their tributaries. The water in the Main and Double Mountain Forks is unpalatable. There are also several ponds in the northern part of the county.

Haskell county is comparatively level—mostly undulating, mesquite prairie, though the northwestern portion of the county along the Main Fork of the Brazos, is hilly. The hills on the north side of the stream attain a considerable elevation.

The soil of Haskell county is a red loam, in many places with sub-strata of gypsum, of which there is a considerable quantity in the northwestern part of the county. Ore has been found in this region. The timber in the county consists principally of mesquite, of which there are extensive forests, and of good quality. There is also found along the streams, hackberry, cottonwood, mulberry, chittam, willow, etc.; and in the southeastern part of the county, live-oak, post-oak, elm and pecan; and along the Main Fork there is a considerable amount of short cedar, and stone for building purposes.

This county is capable of producing wheat and other cereals in great abundance. The Houston & Texas Central Railway Company own 75,200 acres of land in this county.

STONEWALL COUNTY

Has nearly all the characteristics of Haskell. Rich, red alluvial lands are in abundance, and include the valleys of the Salt and Double Mountain Forks of the Brazos. The Houston & Texas Central Railway Company owns 210,880 acres of land in this county.

BAYLOR COUNTY

Lies immediately west of Archer county, and is drained nearly entirely by the Brazos and Big Wichita rivers, Antelope, Miller's, Paint and other creeks. The Big Wichita river passes through its northern limits from west to east. The soil is red loam, in many places with veins of gypsum. The county is generally well watered, although the elevated portions of the "divide" are sometimes dry. An elevated narrow ridge divides the Brazos and Big Wichita, which streams run parallel for some distance, and are, at the nearest point, only seven miles apart. The timber is as described in Archer county. The general character of the county is an undulating prairie, and it is well adapted for

pastoral and agricultural purposes. The Houston & Texas Central Railway Company's lands in this county comprise 75,200 acres.

KNOX COUNTY.

Lies north of Haskell and west of Baylor county. The Big Wichita and Brazos rivers pass through it, the former through the northern part from west to east; the Brazos river enters in the southwest and meanders through the county in a northeast direction. Besides these streams, there are Croton, Antelope, Lake, Paint and numerous other creeks. There are also several small lakes in the southern portion of the county.

Knox county is supplied with plenty of water. There are numerous springs along the Brazos river. Croton creek is remarkable for its clear water and great abundance of fish—chiefly catfish: from which it was named by the Indians, "Fish creek." * * * * *

The country south of the Brazos is an extensive (slightly undulating) mesquite prairie. Northwest of the stream the country is hilly and in places very rugged and broken. A range of hills, running parallel with the Big Wichita, separates the waters of this stream from those of the Brazos. The basin of the Big Wichita river is narrow and cut up in ravines and deep gullies; and the river after winding its way through the mountains, meanders through a series of rich valleys averaging one and two miles in width; west of the Brazos, on both sides of Croton creek, is a remarkable group of hills, of which "Kioway Peak" though not the largest, is one of the most prominent. It is formed like a bell, not more than ten feet across the top, and is composed principally of sandstone and gypsum. There is half a dozen disconnected peaks of similar form, whose elevation above the general level is from 150 to 200 feet.

The gypsum is here predominal, and is found in various formations, from the transparent selentite, to the hardest alabaster. There are caves and ravines in this region, with walls of crystal.

The soil of this county is a red loam, in some places more or less sandy.

The timber is chiefly mesquite, and on the hillsides. Some mountain cedar is to be found. The remaining stumps and roots indicate that there must have been extensive forests of this timber, and trees of the largest size that were destroyed by fire. There is but little timber along the banks of the streams; only

occasionally a grove of cedar, post-oak, hackberry, wild-china, etc. About half of the county will make a very good grain country, but the whole is a most excellent range for horses, sheep and cattle. The Houston & Texas Central Railway Company own 190,080 acres of land in this county.

NORTHWEST TEXAS--THE PAN HANDLE.

Ten years ago that portion of Texas lying between the Indian Territory and New Mexico, and commonly called the "Pan Handle," was entirely uninhabited, and was put down on the maps as part of the "American Desert." Recent developments have proven that a large portion of it is well watered and adapted to stock-raising and farming. Five counties have been organized in the Pan Handle proper, and it is rapidly filling up with cattle and sheep ranches. Mobeetie, in Wheeler county; Tascosa, in Oldham; Clarendon, in Donley; Sweetwater, in Nolan, are all flourishing towns and county-seats of their respective counties. To answer the many inquiries we are constantly receiving, we here publish an article from Col. Spaight's forthcoming work, "The Resources of Texas," also an admirable paper by Col. A. M. Hobby, and an article from last year's ALMANAC on this region.

THE PAN HANDLE OF TEXAS.

[By A. W. Spaight, Commissioner of Statistics.]

In the section of the State known as the Pan Handle, lying between New Mexico and the ninety-ninth meridian of west longitude, and north of the thirty-second parallel of north latitude, there is an area of 52,938 square miles, subdivided into fifty-two counties, which are, as yet, unorganized. A descriptive and statistieal outline of the thirteen organized counties included within the above defined limits will be found in their regular alphabetical order in the preceding pages of this volume. This extended area, in its soils, forest growth, water, water supply and most striking topographical features, presents two grand divisions, each possessing a marked uniformity of character, but differing more or less widely from the other, namely, the elevated table land, known as the Llano Estacado, or Staked Plain, and the lower and more diversified plain surrounding the former on three sides. On the map accompanying this volume, is laid down what will be taken for a range of

mountains, entering the State in Deaf Smith county, in north latitude 25°, and running eastward in a zig-zag course through parts of the counties of Oldham, Randall, Armstrong, Briscoe, Swisher, Floyd, Motley and Dickens, and thence turning westward through Crosby, Lubbock, Lamb, Garza, Borden, Dawson Martin, ends at the north line of the county of Tom Green. This range is, in fact, a ledge of precipitous rocky bluffs, constituting the boundaries of the great Llano Estacado or Staked Plain, which stretches down from the Rocky Mountains. All the territory included between this range and the western line of the State is a part of this elevated plateau, and would seem from its abrupt and rugged outlines to have been lifted up from the surrounding plain by some great convulsion of nature. These rocky bluffs are from 30 to 150 feet, and often of much greater elevation above the plain below, and at a distance have the appearance of a range of flat topped mountains.

The many arroyos and smaller water-courses having their sources in this ledge of rocks have, in the course of ages, worn into and indented its sides with a succession of projecting and re-entering angles. From the top of these bluffs stretches out an undulating, treeless plain, carpeted with a variety of rich grasses, and traversed by long and gentle swells and depressions, somewhat resembling those of the sea when settling down after a storm. This uniformity of surface, however, is broken at intervals by deeper depressions called "draws," having a richer soil and more luxuriant grasses, and these, when followed up, lead to water in the streams making their way to the plains below. Extending far back into the Staked Plains there are also a number of wide, level, deep and fertile valleys or canyons, hemmed in on either side by rocky bluffs. Some of these are of great extent, notably Goodnight's Canyon, a level valley from four to fifteen miles wide, and reaching back more than sixty miles into the plain. In some of the canyons are found considerable bodies of cedar, and in the gulches, in spots which have escaped the prairie fires for a few years, a growth of small hackberry and mesquite trees, and along many of the streams, of low cottonwood, some of the trees measuring as much as two feet in diameter. In the block of counties including Cochran, Yoakum, Terry, Gaines, Dawson and Andrews, the general features of the plain above described are further diversified by large areas of deep sand, apparently sterile, but coated more or less thickly with some of the coarser grasses. With this exception, the soils

of the plain are divided between a mellow, dark, chocolate loam, a red clayey loam, and a reddish sandy land, all of which have been cultivated in a small way at the cattle ranches scattered over the plain, and found to be fairly productive. Until within the past few years very little was known in regard to this vast region, except through vague second-hand accounts, coming from uninformed sources, and now found to be, in the main, misleading. But in 1879 a commissioner of known capacity and integrity was appointed by the State to select and survey, in the section under discussion, the 3,000,000 acres of land set apart for the erection of a State Capitol. In the survey made by him are embraced parts of the following counties, viz: Two-thirds of Dillam, one-half of Hartley, three-fourths of Oldham, one-half of Deaf Smith, the whole of Parmer, one-fifth of Castro, one-eighth of Bailey, one-half of Lamb, and one-third of Hockley. It will be seen that a large portion of the capitol reservation was located on the Staked Plain, and of the entire survey of 688 4-5 leagues (4428 acres each), Colonel N. L. Norton, the commissioner, in his report, made under oath, says:

“The lands, thus enhanced in standard quality by the above substraction of more than 50,000 acres (meaning the fourteen leagues rejected from the survey) deemed least valuable, will, it is believed, compare favorably in natural fertility with any upland prairie of similar territorial extent in the Southwest. The northern half of Dallam, included in this survey, with small exception, is richly coated with mesquite and gamma grasses; thence southward with a mixture of these and larger varieties, to-wit: Sedge, bunch and blue-stem. The northern and western portions of Hartley consists mainly of light sandy loam, yielding abundant crops of the coarser grasses, and is principally adapted to grazing. The lands, however, in this county lying on the waters tributary to the Canadian river—as are almost all those in Oldham county—are more clayey, and are superior grazing soils, besides much of it being susceptible to cultivation. Save a very small percentage, the country covered by these surveys in Deaf Smith, Parmer, Castro, Bailey, Lamb and Hockley, seems to possess the elements of wheat bearing soil in a high degree. No feature of this extensive region is more remarkable than its uniformity in both appearance and quality. Though there are no running creeks and few live springs on the (Staked) plain proper; yet the surface, in all sections, is indented with deep natural basins, in some of which the rain-fall is held through

a greater portion of the year, thus evincing the capacity of the soil for the successful construction of artificial ponds."

In a tabulated statement accompanying the report, in which is given the number of each league selected, with the character of its soil, topography, water, etc., it is shown that more than two-thirds of the whole area surveyed is good agricultural land ; that upon many of the leagues is permanent water, and upon many others water stands in pools and natural basins for much of the year ; and that far the larger part of the area is carpeted with blue-stem, sedge, bunch and mesquite grasses. The report of the commissioner further shows that on many of the leagues in Dallam, Hartley and Oldham, there is along the streams a considerable growth of cottonwood, many brakes of valuable cedar timber, much fine building stone, and, on the streams, tributary to the Canadian river, large deposits of gypsum. It is also shown that belts, more or less wide, of deep sand, and ranges of low sand-hills were crossed, one of these belts passing through Bailey and Lamb counties, about seven miles in breadth, having been rejected from the survey.

During the present year (1882) the same lands, and portions of the other counties herein described, were critically examined by Mr. William Starke Mabry, the County Surveyor of Oldham county, a gentleman well known to the compiler of this work, and whose statements are accepted with the fullest confidence. In his report, now on file in this office, it is shown that the examination extended through thirty-six days ; that the distance traveled was 855 miles, the party consisting of ten persons and accompanied by one six, one four and one two-mule team, besides saddle-horses ; and that during the trip, extending from March 23 to April 27, inclusive, an ample supply of pure water for man and beast was found at all times, either in springs, wells, lakes or running streams. It is proper to state, however, that the latter was confined to that portion of the lands not included in the Staked Plain, in which, however, there were found lakes of large size, one of which was more than seven miles in circumference, and another, the size of which was not ascertained, but which had, in the language of the report, "the appearance of an inland gulf," bordered by precipitous rockbluffs. It is also stated that in one or more instances, where surface water was not found in sufficient quantities, the party obtained an abundant supply by sinking wells a few feet below the surface. Mr. Mabry also says : "In our examination of these lands from

Dallam to the southeast portion of Hockley county, comprising all the counties in which the capitol lands are situated, except the county of Castro, which our trip did not embrace, I believe that Colonel Norton, the State Commissioner, has given a fair and conscientious description of these lands in his report. We saw no lands but what could be classed as either grazing or agricultural lands. Our trip continued about thirty-six days, during which time we made only one 'dry camp,' and this on account of being misinformed, and the following morning we obtained water in four miles, from a well on Carrizo creek." At the cattle ranches, of which there are a number on the plain, are found wells of pure water. At Cox's Colony, in Blanco canyon, in Crosby county, a settlement composed of some ten families, good water for all purposes is obtained from wells at from 50 to 80 feet deep, and four wells have recently been sunk, under the direction of Mr. Mabry, two in Deaf Smith and two in Parmer county, to depths ranging from 15 to 46 feet, with the result of securing unfailing water of good quality, that in the 15-foot well standing 4 feet deep.

From statements received at this office, from parties believed to be trustworthy, the following extracts are given: William Hunt, M. D., writing from Cox's Colony, under date of Estacado, Crosby county, Texas, April 27, 1882, says:

"I visited the colony in August and September, 1880. The first crops ever planted in the Staked Plain were then growing and maturing, all planted on sod broken the winter previous. The season was favorable, having had plenty of rain. Corn, oats, millet, broom-corn, sorghum, all did well. I never saw a better sod crop (first year's crop on wild land) in my ten year's observation in Kansas, and larger and nicer melons, cushaws and pumpkins, never saw anywhere. Irish potatoes did moderately well; sweet potatoes were excellent; all garden vegetables did well to their chance, being planted in sod. I arrived here (on my second visit) the 15th of June last; the season was not so favorable; corn was light; fall wheat, spring oats, millet, sorghum, rice, corn, broom-corn, melons and sweet potatoes, all made a fair crop where they had a fair chance. Irish potatoes and garden vegetables generally were nearly a failure on account of drouth and bugs. [In 1881 a protracted drouth extended over all portions of the Southern States.] So I am prepared to make the following statement, viz: The fertility of the soil and its capability of producing all kinds of grain and vegetables is es-

tablished beyond all doubt. Second, the rich grazing qualities of the grasses is also beyond question. Cattle, sheep and horses live through the winter without other feed, and get very fat in the summer. In wet seasons the surface lakes furnish abundant water for stock; in dry seasons it is only found in the canyons and deep lakes. Water is found here in abundance in wells at from fifty to eighty feet deep; further west they do not have to dig so deep. What I say of one portion of the Staked Plain is true of all, as they are nearly uniform. The climate is above the malarial line and is very healthy."

G. W. Singer, writing from the same place, says :

"First—It is a healthy country; no malarial fevers here. The land is good, is of chocolate color, and is adapted for a farming or grazing country. The soil is from one to four feet deep. The plains, so far as I have traveled them, lie very nice and rolling, there being a pool or basin on nearly every section (640 acres) of land. These pools or basins cover from two to twenty acres of ground, and hold water for a long time. Egyptian or rice corn is our principal corn crop, and is adapted to this country. We need to feed but little to our work-stock here, for we can graze them all the winter. There are now ten families in our colony, and we expect as many more this fall. This (Cox's) colony is situated on the Staked Plain."

G. W. Arrington, Captain commanding Company "C," Frontier Battalion, Texas State troops, writing from Blanco canyon, Crosby county, says :

"In my capacity as a ranger during the last three years, I have passed over the capitol land reservation frequently, and have always found the finest of grass. I am fully satisfied that water can be got by digging at any point. The colony in Lubbock county have two good wells. The surface of the plains is not level, as supposed by a great many, but rolling, with long ridges and valleys, the ascents being so gradual that it is not noticed. There are many locations on the plains that I consider fine for sheep ranches; provided, protection was given. I believe also that the soil would produce small grain if put in proper condition. At this camp I have a fine well of water at a depth of 32 feet. I understand that along the Texas Pacific, on the plains south of this, that at a depth of from 15 to 30 feet an abundance of water has been found."

H. C. Smith, writing from Estacado, Blanco canyon, under date of April 20, 1882, says :

"I was the first settler in Crosby county; have been here since 1877, and I find this the healthiest portion of Texas. I sunk the first well in the Staked Plain in 1879, and found good soft water at a depth of fifty-five feet, at the Indiana Colony, on a high rolling prairie. I have made two fair crops of corn, rice corn, sugar-cane, and in fact everything that is grown elsewhere in Texas. Grass is of the best mesquite kinds, in abundance, and all over the plains. Wheat, oats, barley and rye do well in this county. Building material is plenty, of sand-rock and magnesia lime-rock. Coal has been found in the bakes of the Staked Plain in abundance. Wild fruit in some portions is plentiful, such as currants, five kinds of plums, three kinds of grapes, and I have planted an orchard of several hundred domestic fruit trees, which are all doing well. In fact this is a natural fruit country. Mt. Blanco is located in Blanco canyon, on White river, or Fresh Water Fork of the Brazos, about fifty miles from its mouth, and about twenty miles in the canyon. Silver Falls, about two miles below Dewey Lake, is the best water power in the State."

The foregoing statements in regard to a number of counties, some of which are situated on the Staked Plain, and others in the lower plain surrounding it, will apply generally, and with approximate correctness, to all the unorganized counties in either of those divisions respectively. But fuller and more detailed information in regard to the characteristics of any one of the counties not included in the Staked Plain may be obtained by reference to the sketch, which will be found in the preceding pages of this volume, of one or more organized counties in its immediate neighborhood. In all the counties of the Pan Handle section, except those in which are located the capitol reservation lands, there are large areas owned by the several railway corporations of the State, one or more counties being covered by such locations. Each alternate section (640 acres) of these railway surveys belong to the State common school fund, and are held at \$1 00 and \$2 00 per acre, according to the water supply, payable in twenty annual installments, with 8 per cent. interest. The railway lands can be bought in quantities to suit purchasers and on easy terms. All the unappropriated public lands lying within the limits above stated are set apart for the payment of the public debt, and are held at 50 cents per acre in tracts of 640 acres or less.

It remains to be said that the barrier of space which has so

long separated this remarkable territory from the outside world, and made it almost an unknown land, would seem now to be in a fair way of being removed. The Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fe Railway, with 534 miles of completed road, is projected to pass diagonally, and almost centrally, through the Pan Handle, from southeast to northwest. The Fort Worth & Denver City Railway, already in operation to Wichita Falls, in Wichita county, is also projected to run nearly parallel with the first named road to a crossing on the Canadian river, sixteen miles west of Tascosa, in Oldham county, its objective point, and to be met there by the Denver & New Orleans Railway, coming into the State from the northwest. When it is stated that 4926 miles of railway have been constructed in the State within the past decade, the completion of these lines at an early day cannot be regarded as beyond the bounds of reasonable expectation.

NORTHWESTERN TEXAS.

[By Col. A. M. Hobby.]

That portion of Texas west of Haskell, Knox, Hardeman and Greer counties, and north of the thirty-third degree of latitude, popularly known as the Pan Handle, has within the past few months, attracted a deep and wide spread interest.

This has been caused by the discovery that this district is one of fertility and showers instead of barren sands and cloudless skies, as tradition has taught us to believe. This belief was encouraged by similar statements on ancient maps, the early map-makers knowing but little of the country they described. Indeed this portion of the State was almost unexplored. The frontier line was much further east than at present, and west of this line was the exclusive hunting ground of the Indians.

WEST OF FORT CONCHO.

The country between Fort Concho and Horse Head crossing, on the Pecos, was well known, as a stage line was in successful operation between San Antonio and El Paso. The country through which it passed, from Concho to the Pecos, was regarded as a rainless region of shifting sands, and bare of vegetation, except in the valleys.

Rains were rarely general in this section during the spring and summer months, and it was supposed by parity of reasoning that the parallel belt of country north and south of it was alike rainless and unproductive. But the parallel tracts are as unlike as are the dry sands of the coast from the fertile lands of the prairies that skirt the coast, not ten miles distant.

FACTS AND FIGURES, RAINFALL AND CROPS.

The health, climate, soil and scenery of the frontier line of country, from Fort Concho to Forts Griffin and Richardson, were known to be unsurpassed by similar features in any portion of the State. There was but one opinion as to the excellence and universality of these characteristics. But in contemplating the agricultural future of this section, it was feared that these great advantages would be rendered nugatory by the insufficiency of rainfall.

As no reliable data had been obtained, the doubt was cast against this portion of the State, and it was pronounced a rainless region.

I have been at some pains to collect the following facts as to the rainfall, in inches, from the meteorological records of the Surgeon General's office, at Forts Concho, Griffin and Richardson, as distributed through the various months, for the five years, ending December, 1874 :

STATIONS.	YEARS	Jan.	Feb.	March	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	TOTAL.
Fort Concho, Texas.	1870	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	No Record.
	1871	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	No Record.
	1872	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2.60	0.85	0.66	1.66	0.53	Incomplete
	1873	0.16	0.33	1.60	0.00	6.36	6.40	0.92	1.46	0.44	0.50	0.25	0.00	18.42
	1874	0.25	0.25	1.14	0.39	3.29	3.05	0.88	0.61	5.58	0.64	2.92	5.80	24.80
Fort Griffin, Texas.	1870	0.70	0.00	1.20	0.00	1.86	5.90	7.50	4.40	5.05	3.75	0.90	3.35	34.61
	1871	0.65	1.30	1.43	0.55	5.50	0.00	0.36	0.45	0.15	5.05	1.00	0.00	16.44
	1872	2.21	1.00	0.20	2.60	3.20	2.15	3.87	0.74	1.81	0.58	0.80	1.32	20.58
	1873	0.26	0.79	0.08	0.63	2.57	3.24	0.63	0.44	1.64	0.28	0.56	0.91	12.03
	1874	1.30	1.82	0.90	1.09	2.46	1.80	0.25	0.00	6.70	0.00	3.10	6.92	26.34
Fort Ric'dson Texas.	1870	0.00	0.13	0.14	0.67	0.70	3.48	....	....	....	....	....	....	Incomplete
	1871	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	No Record.
	1872	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	0.38	2.08	0.91	1.30	1.02	Incomplete
	1873	0.16	0.84	0.96	2.00	9.88	4.12	0.64	1.96	2.38	0.18	1.94	1.54	26.60
	1874	1.34	2.14	1.04	2.80	1.30	1.65	0.37	0.00	8.16	0.61	2.08	4.76	26.25

This table indicates the monthly rainfall in what is regarded as the dry portion of Texas. The rainfall in Chicago in 1872 and 1874, was but four inches greater than the fall at Fort Concho in 1874, and but two inches greater than the fall at Fort Griffin in 1874, and at Fort Richardson in 1873 and 1874.

I could obtain no table for 1875. They have not yet been forwarded to the Department.

The following were the numbers of rains at Fort Griffin :

	Year.	Rains.
July to January,	1870.....	26
	1871.....	30
	1872.....	44
	1873.....	62
	1874.....	43
January to Sept.	1875.....	36

LARGE CROPS ON LITTLE RAINFALL.

In 1873 there was a drouth in that county, and the lightest rainfall ever known, viz : 12.03 inches, and yet the average yield of corn was 35 bushels per acre. We spent a night with a farmer who informed us that he had but 1 inch of rain on his corn from seed time to harvest, and the yield was 25 bushels per acre. He attributed the remarkable yield to the fertility of the soil, aided by the copious dews of that section, which are deposited on vegetation like rain, wetting stalk and surrounding soil to the tap root.

The removal of the Indians to their reservations by the United States authorities has opened the country northwest of Griffin to settlement, and whatever relates to the soil, climate and rainfall of that hitherto unknown section is a matter of interest to every friend of civilization and progress. The red man has left no records—not so much as a corn stalk—to tell of agricultural adaptations or the productive capacity of the soil, of which he has been the useless occupant for time immemorial.

TESTIMONY OF ROCKS, MOUNTAINS AND VEGETATION.

Yet nature has preserved a record of the seasons, and the observer in this department of physical science can read these records in the topographic feature of the country, as expressed in the degradation of mountains and the crosion of streams. Thus we are not left entirely in the unceratin fields of conjecture. When effects are produced, necessary causes are assumed. Observation teaches us in no uncertain way that the great deserts of the earth are the result of drouth, and that broken and ter-

raced mountains curiously carved by rain-sculpture, and numerous water ways, are the effects of rainfall.

In a country supplied with rains the water slowly penetrates the loose soil, and gradually disintegrates the underlying rock as fast or even faster than it is carried away by the wash of the rains, and the indurated rock has no greater endurance than the more friable shales. In a dry climate the softer rocks are soon carried away, while the harder rocks are washed naked, and the rains make but slow progress in tearing them to pieces.

Besides the testimony of rocks, rivers and mountains, the general aspect of the country indicates that it is a land of rains. Grasses, shrubs and sun-flowers growing luxuriantly on a loose soil are conclusive evidences of the vegetable kingdom, as their very existence depends upon the interaction of heat and moisture.

EVIDENCES OF RAIN IN THE NORTHWEST.

The number of water-ways draining the northwest strongly corroborate the assertion. The two forks of Red river, with their numerous tributaries, the Big and Little Wichita, the three Pease rivers, the Main, Clear and Salt Forks of the Brazos, have their sources in the northwest.

This disposition of streams and water-ways confirm the opinion before expressed, that this section of the State is well supplied with rains.

WHY IT RAINS IN THE PAN HANDLE.

The reason is plain. During the spring and summer months the prevailing winds are from the southeast. They blow incessantly, and with an average velocity of about twelve miles per hour. These southeast trade winds blow from the African coast, obliquely across the Atlantic Ocean, Carribean Sea and Gulf of Mexico. Passing over this evaporating surface, they become heavily laden with vapor. They strike the coast of Texas, depositing this vapor in rain as they go, until they reach the mountains and elevated table lands of Northwestern Texas. The low temperature of these elevations wrings the remaining moisture from them in copious showers. The rainfall is sufficient to afford a constant current in the Red, Wichita, Pease, Brazos and their tributaries.

We know that the vapor contained in the wind is condensed when it comes in contact with cold air, and is precipitated in the shape of rain; and we know, from experience, that it was so

cold at night during the months of June, July and August last, that two blankets were insufficient to keep us warm. While the greater part of the State was parched with drouth, it rained on us three times per week for two months.

THE RED RISES

In the Brazos and Colorado rivers occur chiefly during the spring and summer months. They are the effects of rain, and the color of the water indicates the locality of its fall. These great rivers and their tributaries rise and flow through the red lands of the northwestern portion of the State.

These rivers express the quantity of rainfall. Now, if the number of red rises can be ascertained, the question of rains in the northwest may be settled. To obtain this information I have conversed and corresponded with persons living upon the banks of these streams, and submit the result of these observations. Judge C. K. Stribbling, of Griffin, writes: "The red rises in the Clear Fork of the Brazos are mostly in the spring season, and very often when it is dry here."

From the ferryman at Austin, who has lived on the banks of the Colorado for twenty-two years, I learned that the average rises, small and great, were from three to five per month during the spring and summer.

In Burnet county, in 1875, there were thirty-one rises from May to September.

Hon. James Adriance writes from Columbia, not far from the mouth of the Brazos, that he had "lived upon the banks of that stream for forty years: that in heavy freshets the red rise, mingling with the waters of other swollen branches, passes here as not distinctively a red rise, nevertheless the red waters form a large portion of the main body of the water. The alluvial deposits along the banks of the river show conclusively that the red rises have mainly formed them."

From Last Year's ALMANAC.]

In the vast region known as the Pan Handle a number of counties have been rapidly settled and organized, among these Oldham, with Tascosa for county-seat. Pease is the county-seat of Hardeman, Mobeetie of Wheeler and Clarendon of Donley. Tepee will probably be the county-seat of Motley.

A newspaper correspondent gives this description of Armstrong county:

In Armstrong we mounted the Llano Estacado, or Staked

Plains. On the edges of this vast plateau of table-land there is an abrupt rise of many hundred feet, and it requires much time for teams to ascend to the top ; but once up and the land is as level as a floor, with, perhaps, every ten or twenty miles a break or draw. Interspersed on the plains every one to three miles are natural lake basins, which are as round as a bowl, and look as though art had scooped them out for the purpose of holding water. Some of the basins are several miles in circumference, and after much rain has fallen I have seen water enough in them to float a ten-gun ship ; yet a great part of the time many of these are dry, and in them grows a fine grass which has seed, when ripe, like amber cane, is very fattening for wild animals and live stock. The Canadian river is a beautiful stream of clear water, but very brackish and unpleasant to drink, though in the valley we found numerous springs of excellent water.

Over a million of acres of land in this section has been reserved for building a new State Capitol. We republish an extract from the report of Colonel N. L. Norton, commissioner appointed to inspect these lands and fix an estimate upon their value :

By reference to the maps returned by the contractors, and now on file in the General Land Office, it will be seen that these capitol surveys cover almost the entire vacant and unappropriated public domain in the counties of Dallam, Motley, Oldham, Deaf Smith, Parmer and Castro, as well as large portions of Bailey, Lamb and Hockley. So far as practicable, the best lands in the reservation have been secured for the capitol fund. The initial point, or place of beginning, is the northwest corner of the State of Texas, which is also the southwest corner of the Indian Territory, and the intersection of the line 30° and 30' north latitude with the 103d meridian of west longitude, and thirty-four and one-half miles south of the corner of the States of Kansas, Colorado and New Mexico. The surveys extend southward a distance of 197 2-5 miles, including the vacant land belt known as Walsh's Hills, 13,330 varas, or seven miles in width, which separate the surveys in Hockley and a portion of Lamb county from those north of said belt.

The lands thus embraced, in standard quality, by the subtraction of more than 50,000 acres deemed less valuable, will, it is believed, in point of natural fertility, compare favorably with any upland prairie of similar territorial extent in the Southwest. The northern half of Dallam included in this survey, with small exception, is coated with mesquite and gramma grasses, thence southward with a mixture of these and the larger varieties, viz : sedge, bunch and bluestem. The northern and western portions of Hartley consist mainly of a light, sandy loam, yielding abundant crops of the coarser grasses. Its adaptation is principally to grazing. The lands in this county lying on the waters tributary to the Canadian river, as almost all those in Oldham county, are superior grazing soils, besides much of them being susceptible of cultivation. Save a very small percentage of the country covered by these surveys in Deaf Smith, Parmer, Castro,

Bailey, Lamb and Hockley, it seems to possess the elements of wheat-bearing soils in a high degree. No feature of this extensive region is more remarkable than its uniformity in both appearance and quality. Though there are no running creeks and pure, living springs on the plain proper, yet the surface in all sections is indented with deep basins, in some of which the rainfall is held through a great portion of each year, thus evincing a capacity of the soil for the successful construction of artificial ponds.

The thousands of prairie-dog towns met on every hand (and which are never located beyond the convenient reach of water) indubitably attest the fact of a supply underground which may be utilized by mechanical appliances at moderate cost. In this connection, it is no insignificant truth that every important river in Northern or Southern Texas traces its head sources to the living fountains that burst from the base line of the Llano Estacado on every side. There is no reason to apprehend that the triumphs of modern enterprise and ingenuity will not be as signal here as in less favored districts everywhere. The waters occasionally found on the arroyo or dry valley of the North Prong of the Double Mountain Fork, in its passage through Lamb and Bailey counties, especially toward its western terminus, are impregnated with sulphur. On both this and the Southern or Yellowhouse Prong are a few valleys in which are trifling alkaline deposits—so slight, however, as to suggest a question whether it is more than the acids naturally settling on the lower grounds from the vegetable ashes by the annual fires which consume the heavy crops of prairie grasses. In regard to these and many other facts, it has been impossible, in the haste of business travel, to gather such definite information as would be satisfactory or desirable. Indeed, this whole exhibit can be accepted only as proximate. Characteristics and capabilities cannot be given in exact detail without fuller opportunities for collecting perfect data.

REVENUE REFORM.

The New York *Journal of Commerce*, one of the best informed commercial newspapers in the United States, says there will be no reformation of the tariff by the present Congress, and advises reformers "to direct their efforts to the total abolition of excise, and the repeal of all laws for the collection of internal revenue." A brief extract from their article on the above subject may interest our readers :

The excise system can never find favor in a free country, and ought not to be tolerated, unless it may be in a great national crisis, where the revenue thus derived is indispensable to the maintenance of the government. It provides for an espionage upon the business and occupations of the people which must always be odious. Our fathers would never have tolerated, in a

time of peace, any such interference with the occupations and industries of the people. It meets them at every turn, and in a single year excites more irritation and friction than has resulted from the entire system of direct taxation in all the States, from the foundation of the Government to the present day.

During the last year \$146,520,273 71 were collected by this agency. Of this sum \$69,873,408 18 were from distilled spirits, \$47,391,988 91 from tobacco, \$16,153,920 42 from malt liquors, \$5,253,458 47 from banks and private bankers, and \$7,847,497 73 from stamps on checks, matches, medicines and miscellaneous sources.

There are at least ten thousand persons directly or indirectly connected with the internal revenue system, and thus subject to the political influence which sets them all at work as partisans at every succeeding election. This cost the last year in direct expenses \$5,108,300 out of the public treasury. If the whole system, with its officials, spies, informers, inspectors and police agents, could be abolished, no harm would come to a single legitimate interest throughout the country, and a heavy hand would be lifted from the homes of a free people.

It is assumed by many that because spirituous and malt liquors pay so considerable a portion of the tax, therefore it is levied upon "the vices" of the people. In so far as the use of malt liquors is concerned, our judgment is that the substitute of these for the more fiery potations is a change that ought to be encouraged. It is a mistake, also, to assume that the only or chief use of distilled spirits is their direct consumption as a beverage. But if it were so, and it seemed at all desirable by taxation to put a check on their use, this might be accomplished by a system of licensing their sale as a beverage.

D. U. BARZIZA.

An affectionate tribute by Major Looscan to his dead friend D. U. Barziza, Esq., of whom it may be truthfully said, "None knew him but to love;" and as it reflects our own sentiments of the deceased, we publish it in the ALMANAC:

May it please the court, I beg to make a few remarks as a tribute to the memory of the distinguished dead. The Hon. D. U. Barziza is no more. He departed this life on the 29th day of January, 1882, at the age of forty-three.

Rich in the world's opinion, and men's praise,
And full of all we could desire, but years.

I knew him well, and shall always feel honored in the remembrance that he was my friend.

He was an able and accomplished lawyer, and I never knew a man that surpassed him in those grand qualities of human conduct, "Honor and courage, qualities that eagle-plume men's soul's, and fit them for the fiercest sun."

In portraying his life and character it was unnecessary to go into details. His distinguished career as a soldier in the late war, when but a boy, upon the battle-fields of Virginia; as a legislator in the Legislature at Austin, and as a lawyer at this bar, is well known to his countrymen, and is the best evidence of the grandeur of his character. As a soldier he bore upon his body to the grave the wounds and scars, the only guerdon of true valor, received in defense of the Lost Cause. As a legislator it was well known that his advocacy of or resistance to a measure was irresistible, and that success crowned whatever side he espoused, and as a lawyer, in practice at this bar, in the investigation of his cases, he measured no obstacle or resistance.

But in all his conduct, he was animated by the purest of motives. His love of justice was inflexible. Being of a generous nature, his actions and thoughts were always inspired by generosity.

He was beyond doubt a man of distinct individuality. As his name indicates, Barziza was of noble Italian origin, and in estimating his character I have often thought that he had in him, as a lawyer, the conscience of the jurisconsults of ancient Rome, and as a soldier and statesman, the gallantry and patriotism of her senators.

If he had lived I am sure his talent and genius would have raised him to the highest position in the land; but he is dead, and although he died young, he has left behind him for the consolation of his bereaved family, friends and countrymen, the respect inspired by a noble life.

And now, in conclusion, let me apply, in illustrating his character in brief, the lines which his favorite author applied to the "Noblest Roman of them all," for I am sure they but echo the thoughts of the people of Texas in mourning the loss of the dead Barziza:

"His life was gentle, the elements
So mixed in him, that nature might stand up
And say to all the world, *This was a man.*"

DIED.

At his residence in Austin, July 4, 1882, at fifteen minutes before 1 o'clock, P. M., Professor B. J. Smith, aged sixty-seven years.

For thirty years Professor Smith has been well and favorably known not only in this community but throughout our State as an able, earnest and successful teacher. The first few years of his early manhood were given to the ministry, in what was known as the New School Presbyterian Church, but becoming incapacitated for the pulpit by reason of some disease of the throat, affecting his voice, he permanently laid aside ministerial functions, and devoted himself exclusively to the business of teaching. He came to Austin in 1852, and through all the intervening years he has here successfully conducted a seminary for the young, that for usefulness has had no superior in the State.

Many, and far and wide dispersed over the State, are they who have received their intellectual training at the hands of the lamented dead, and many a warm tear will fall, as one by one the sad news reaches them that their dear old teacher of the years gone by is no more. But Professor Smith not only endeavored to lead the minds of his pupils aright in the path of science ; he also aimed to train them morally, and impress upon them seriously and permanently the value of Christian truth, as the substratum of Christian character and life. In this laudable effort to prepare the young for the temptations of life by the inculcation of sound religious instruction, while at the same time he led them up the hill of worldly science, he was no doubt highly successful, and has lived to see the fruits of it in the lives of many who have gone out from his seminary to engage in that struggle of life that comes to all when the days of pupilage are ended.

For two years Professor Smith's health has been in a declining condition, but not until about ten days ago did he have to yield to the violence of his malady and confine himself to his couch. But in all his sickness he was sincerely trustful and submissive to the will of his heavenly Father, and died as he had long lived, an earnest, devoted Christian.

"The chamber where the good man meets his fate,
Is privileged beyond the common walks of life,
Quite on the verge of heaven."

J. H. H.

HE IS RESTING.

In memory of Rev. B. J. Smith this humble tribute is affectionately inscribed by his friend and former pupil,

MRS. M. E. WHITTEN, of Austin, Texas.

He is resting ! 'Tis vacation !
Holiday has just begun !
He is resting from his labors
As he ne'er before hath done.
Life with him was long and useful ;
And with deeds of love replete—
Let him rest as rests the faithful—
Ne'er before was rest so sweet.

He is resting—as the warrior
Who has conquered all his foes ;
As the watchman—true to duty
Seeks at last his sweet repose.
As the brave and fearless hero,
When the battle's strife is done
Weary, seeks his waiting pillow,
Calmly sleeps at set of sun.

Many trophies for the Savior
He had gathered by the way ,

They may not be known or numbered
 Till eternity's great day,
 When its light so grand and glorious
 Radiates our world below—
 When God's record shall be opened,
 Then, perhaps, we each may know.

Lo ! a throng of white-robed angels—
 Pupils who have gone before,
 Tune their harps to bid him welcome
 As he nears the golden shore ;
 Happy souls who long have lingered
 ' Mid those heavenly visions fair ;
 And we wonder who is pupil—
 Who the teacher over there.

Hear the Saviour's joyful welcome—
 "Servant of the Lord, well done,"
 Rest from sin and pain and labor—
 Earth is lost and heaven won.
 He is resting, sweetly resting—
 Gone the cross—secure the crown,
 In the glory of His presence
 Where the dark no more comes down.

Rev. B. J. Smith, who passed away July 4, had been for thirty years a faithful preceptor and instructor of the young of our city, and to his faithful training and instruction is our city and county indebted for many of its best citizens. Sweet be his rest.
 M. E. W.

THE TEXAS MILITIA.

Commander-in-Chief, John Ireland ; Brigadier-General, First Brigade, A. S. Roberts, Austin ; Second Brigade, T. H. Robertson, Waco.

First Regiment—Colonel A. T. Bedell, Hempstead ; Captains. W. R. Hall, Washington Guards, Galveston ; T. Scurry, Light Guard, Houston ; Stanley Walsh, Corpus Christi Rifles ; B. E. Bedell, Johnson Guards, Hempstead ; W. F. Upson, Fayette Guards, Schulenberg ; B. S. Norsworthy, Orange Rifles ; J. Lyster, St. Mary's Light Guards, Galveston ; N. P. Flood, El Paso Rifles ; T. E. Parson, Richmond Greys.

Second Regiment—Colonel H. B. Stoddard, Bryan ; Captains R. P. Smythe, Austin Greys ; John Q. Tabor, Bryan Rifles ; J. G. Sloan, Brenham Greys ; J. G. Henneger, Jones' Rifles, Hearne ; H. T. Cobb, Navasota Guards.

Third Regiment—Colonel J. S. Napier, Denison ; Captains E.

Williams, Waco Greys ; T. N. Duckworth, Light Guards, Belton ; W. B. Scott, Coke Guards, Gatesville ; J. W. Dillon, Light Guards, Kosse.

Fourth Regiment—Colonel C. B. Randall, Denison ; Captains J. W. Overend, Lamar Rifles, Dallas ; J. E. Felton, Queen City Guards, Dallas.

First Cavalry—Colonel W. G. Moseby, Oyster Creek ; Captains C. C. Callan, Gillespie Rifles, Fredericksburg ; H. V. Munson, Prairie Rangers, Oyster Creek ; J. R. Walters, Sandy Point Rifles ; J. W. White, Bremond Guards ; J. C. McNeil, St. Benard Rifles, Brazoria ; J. Wilkenson, Montel Guards ; J. H. Woods, Prairie Guards, Kosse ; Silas Hay, Dimmit Rangers, Carrizo Springs ; J. E. Long, Frio Guards, Rossville.

Colored Regiment—Colonel Hector Johnson, Austin ; Captains T. Bates, Lincoln Guards, Galveston ; H. Kelly, Hubbard Guards, Waco ; — Smith, Brenham Blues ; H. Chatman, Roberts Rifles, Corpus Christi ; B. M. Neil, Grant Guards, Galveston ; J. Snider, Davis Rifles, Houston ; J. W. Hawkins, Cochran Greys, Dallas.

Aggregate strength, 1706. Seven companies were disbanded during the year.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT AND DISTRICT COURTS IN TEXAS.

The State of Texas is divided into three judicial districts, called the Eastern, Western and Northern Districts, and the courts are held therein as follows : In the Eastern district, at Galveston, on the first Mondays in November and March ; at Tyler, on the second Mondays in January and May ; at Jefferson, on the second Mondays in February and September. In the Western district, at Brownsville, on the fourth Tuesdays in April and November ; at San Antonio, on the first Tuesdays in March and October, and at Austin on the first Tuesdays in January and June. In the Northern district, at Dallas, on the first Mondays in June and December ; at Waco, the first Mondays in April and October, and at Graham, the first Mondays in February and August.

Counties Returnable to Galveston.

Jackson, Matagorda, Brazoria, Wharton, Colorado, Fort Bend, Austin, Harris, Galveston, Chambers, Jefferson, Orange, Hardin,

Liberty, Montgomery, Waller, Grimes, Madison, Walker, San Jacinto, Polk, Tyler, Jasper and Newton.

Counties Returnable to Tyler.

Sabine, San Augustine, Shelby, Nacogdoches, Angelina, Trinity, Houston, Anderson, Cherokee, Panola, Rusk, Smith, Henderson, Van Zandt, Rains, Gregg and Wood.

Counties Returnable to Jefferson.

Upshur, Harrison, Marion, Cass, Bowie, Red River, Titus, Camp, Hopkins, Morris and Franklin.

Counties Returnable to Brownsville.

Cameron, Hidalgo and Starr.

Counties Returnable to San Antonio.

Calhoun, Refugio, Victoria, Goliad, Bee, Live Oak, Karnes, DeWitt, Lavaca, Gonzales, Guadalupe, Wilson, Atascosa, McMullen, Bexar, Comal, Kendall, Kerr, Edwards, Bandera, Medina, Frio, LaSalle, Uvalde, Kinney, Crockett, Tom Green, Pecos, Presidio, El Paso, Zapata, Webb, Encinal, Duval, Nueces, San Patricio, Dimmit, Maverick, Aransas and Zavalla.

Counties Returnable to Austin.

Fayette, Washington, Burleson, Milam, Williamson, Lee, Bastrop, Caldwell, Hays, Travis, Blanco, Gillespie, Burnet, Llano, Mason, Kimball, Menard, Concho, McCulloch, San Saba and Lampasas.

Counties Returnable to Waco.

Brazos, Robertson, Leon, Limestone, Freestone, McLennan, Falls, Bell, Coryell, Hamilton, Comanche, Erath, Hood, Bosque, Somervell, Hill, Brown, Coleman and Runnels.

Counties Returnable to Dallas.

Navarro, Johnson, Ellis, Kaufman, Dallas, Rockwall, Hunt, Lamar, Fannin, Grayson, Collin, Denton, Cooke, Montague, Wise, Tarrant, Parker, Delta and Clay.

Counties Returnable to Graham.

Erath, Stephens, Young, Archer, Wichita, Wilbarger, Baylor, Throckmorton, Shackelford, Callahan, Taylor, Jones, Haskell, Knox, Hardeman, Greer, Nolan, Mitchell, Howard, Martin, Andrews, Gaines, Dawson, Borden, Scurry, Fisher, Stonewall, Kent, Garza, Lynn, Terry, Yoakum, Cochran, Hockley, Lubbock, Crosby, Dickens, King, Cottle, Motley, Floyd, Hale, Lamb, Bailey, Palmer, Castro, Swisher, Brisco, Hall, Childress, Collingsworth, Donley, Armstrong, Deaf Smith, Oldham, Potter, Carson, Gray, Wheeler, Hemphill, Lipscomb, Ochiltree, Roberts, Hutchison, Hansford, Sherman, Moore, Hartley, Palo Pinto, Jack and Dallam.

And all process against defendants residing in any county which may hereafter be created by law, shall be returned to the nearest place for holding court in the judicial district within which said county is formed.

OFFICERS OF UNITED STATES COURTS.

U. S. Circuit Judge—Hon. Don. A. Pardee, New Orleans, La.

U. S. District Judge, Eastern District—Hon. Amos Morrill, Galveston, Texas.

Clerks Circuit Court—C. Dart, Galveston ; W. M. Reed, Tyler ; Wm. E. Singleton, Jefferson.

Clerks District Court—Geo. C. Rives, Galveston ; Samnel J. Moore, Tyler ; Wm. E. Singleton, Jefferson.

U. S. Attorney, Eastern District—Edward Guthridge, Jefferson.

U. S. Marshal, Eastern District—Wm. J. Phillips, Galveston.

U. S. Commissioners, Eastern District—A. R. Campbell, Galveston ; R. D. Johnson, Galveston ; Sanford Mason, Galveston ; P. M. Yell, Montgomery ; Nat. Hart Davis, Montgomery ; Henry L. Rankin, Hempstead ; Geo. C. Rives, Galveston ; J. C. Williams, Richmond ; Samuel Harper, Sabine Pass ; Wm. R. Johnson, Galveston ; James S. Rogers, Columbia ; D. E. E. Braman, Matagorda ; C. Dart, Galveston ; James T. Spann, Galveston ; D. Gunn, Sulphur Springs ; F. M. Poland, Houston ; H. I. Breusing, Texarkana ; Alfred K. Taylor, Houston ; S. T. Newton, Tyler ; Webster Flanagan, Henderson, Rusk county ; J. T. Fleming, Clarksville ; Thos. P. Martin, Jefferson ; J. B. Williamson, Marshall ; A. C. Smith, Queen City, Cass county ; Samuel W. Jones, Galveston ; S. D. Lary, Texarkana ; James K. McDowell, Pittsburg, Camp county ; R. T. Byrne, Galveston ; Hugo Brosig, Galveston ; John H. Wilson, Navasota ; A. Hobert, jr., Jefferson.

U. S. District Judge, Western District—Hon. E. B. Turner, Austin.

Clerks Circuit Court—Matthew Hopkins, Austin ; W. C. Robards, San Antonio ; W. C. Robards, Brownsville.

Clerks District Court—Matthew Hopkins, Austin ; Duval Beall, San Antonio ; Duval Beall, Brownsville.

U. S. Attorney, Western District—Andrew J. Evans, San Antonio.

U. S. Marshal, Western District—Stillwell H. Russell, Austin.

U. S. Commissioners, Western District—A. D. Evans, Corpus Christi ; Wm. Kelly, Brownsville ; F. C. Dell, Eagle Pass ; John Bailey, El Paso ; J. P. C. Whitehead, Laredo ; L. Quentel, Brackett ; George Paschal, San Antonio ; M. N. Shive, Goliad ; J. H. Edwards, Rio Grande City ; W. C. Robards, San Antonio ; Duval Beall, San Antonio ; E. Q. Stanton, El Paso ; H. A. McKee, Fort Clark ; Gardner Ruggles, Austin ; J. M. Ransom,

Eagle Pass ; A. H. French, El Paso ; P. DeCordova, Austin ; Edwin J. Orm, El Paso ; Dick Stewart, Brackett ; Henry C. Cook, El Paso ; W. H. Mowry, Laredo ; Joseph Fitzsimmons, Corpus Christi ; Frank Anderson, El Paso ; Joseph Spence, Ben Ficklin, Tom Green county ; H. M. Montgomery, Tom Green county ; C. P. Garland, Austin ; Matt Ussery, Laredo ; Peter R. Storms, Brownsville ; David Sheeks, Austin ; Adolph Voight, Boerne ; J. Wilkins Pays, El Paso ; F. C. Taylor, Fort Concho ; Dwyre Moore, Bastrop county ; John G. Wilson, Cameron ; Jas. McCoppin, Indianola ; T. W. Tolan, Lampasas ; T. T. Arnett, Fort Davis.

U. S. District Judge, Northern District—Andrew P. McCormick, Dallas.

Clerks Circuit Court—J. H. Finks, Waco ; Andrew J. Houston, Dallas ; F. W. Giraud, Graham.

Clerks District Court—J. H. Finks, Waco ; Andrew J. Houston, deputy at Dallas ; F. W. Giraud, deputy at Graham.

U. S. Attorney, Northern District—J. C. Bigger, Dallas.

U. S. Marshal, Northern District—Jas. A. McKee, Dallas.

U. S. Commissioners, Northern District—S. P. Cunningham, Buffalo Gap, Taylor county ; Geo. W. Robson, Fort Griffin, Shackelford county ; T. H. Conner, Eastland, Eastland county ; F. W. Giraud, Graham, Young county ; W. B. Taft, Waco, McLennan county ; M. Brown, Comanche, Comanche county ; J. F. Knox, Marlin, Falls county ; J. G. Anderson, Bryan, Brazos county ; W. H. Frisbie, Groesbeeck, Limestone county ; W. H. Johnson, Paris, Lamar county ; N. M. Burford, Dallas, Dallas county ; Joseph Ricketts, Sherman, Grayson county ; E. W. Terhune, Greenville, Hunt county ; O. S. Kennedy, Fort Worth, Tarrant county ; Jas. Bentley, Dallas, Dallas county ; J. M. O. Neill, Decatur, Wise county ; J. M. McCormick, Dallas, Dallas county.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS.

The State is divided into thirty-six Judicial Districts, to-wit :

1. Jasper, Newton, Orange, Jefferson, Tyler.
2. Panola, Rusk, Shelby, Harrison.
3. Sabine, San Augustine, Nacogdoches, Cherokee, Anderson.
4. Houston, Trinity, Walker, Grimes, Madison, Leon.
5. Bowie, Cass, Camp, Franklin, Marion, Morris, Titus.
6. Fannin, Lamar, Red River.
7. Smith, Henderson, Van Zandt, Wood, Upshur, Gregg.
8. Hunt, Delta, Hopkins, Rains, Kaufman, Rockwall.
9. Robertson, Brazos, Milam.

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10. Cooke, Denton, Wise, Montague.
 11. Dallas, Ellis.
 12. Stephens, Shackelford, Mitchell, Nolan, Taylor, Callahan and Eastland.
 13. Freestone, Limestone, Navarro.
 14. Falls, Bell, McLennan.
 15. Austin, Fayette, Bastrop, Caldwell, Hays, Blanco.
 16. Travis.
 17. Williamson, Burnet, Lampasas, Comanche, Brown, Coleman, Runnels.
 18. Waller, Fort Bend, Brazoria, Wharton, Matagorda, Jackson.
 19. Colorado, Lavaca, Gonzales, Guadalupe, Wilson.
 20. Pecos, Presidio, El Paso.
 21. Harris, Montgomery.
 22. Bexar.
 23. DeWitt, Karnes, Bee, Refugio, Aransas, San Patricio, Live Oak, Goliad, Calhoun, Victoria.
 24. Kendall, Kerr, Bandera, Medina, Uvalde, Kinney, Maverick.
 25. Cameron, Hidalgo, Starr, Zapata, Webb, Nueces, Duval, Encinal.
 26. Galveston.
 27. Collin, Grayson.
 28. Hill, Bosque, Johnson.
 29. Jack, Parker, Tarrant.
 30. Palo Pinto, Erath, Hood, Somervell, Hamilton, Coryell.
 31. Chambers, Liberty, Hardin, San Jacinto, Polk, Angelina.
 32. Washington, Lee, Burleson.
 33. San Saba, Llano, Gillespie, Kimble, Mason, Menard, McCulloch, Concho, Tom Green, Crockett.
 34. Clay, Archer, Baylor, Young, Throckmorton, Wichita, Wilbarger, Hardeman, Cottle, Motley, Floyd, Hale, Lamb, Bailey, Cochran, Hockley, Lubbock, Crosby, Dickens, King, Haskell, Stonewall, Kent, Garza, Lynn, Terry, Yoakum.
 35. Wheeler, Oldham, Donley, Collingsworth, Childress, Hall, Briscoe, Swisher, Castro, Parmer, Deaf Smith, Randall, Armstrong, Gray, Carson, Potter, Hartley, Moore, Hutchinson, Roberts, Hemphill, Lipscomb, Ochiltree, Hansford, Sherman, Dallas, Greer.
 36. San Patricio, Live Oak, McMullen, La Salle, Dimmit, Frio, Atascosa, Zavalla.

LIST OF ATTORNEYS IN TEXAS.

The following does not purport to be a list of *all* the attorneys in Texas; it embraces only those who have authorized us, by becoming subscribers, to insert their names. We will state, however, that it embraces some of the very best and most reliable attorneys in Texas, and represents every section of the State. Parties having business in any part of Texas requiring the services of an attorney—such as investigating land titles, buying or selling lands, paying taxes, rendering property for assessment, collecting debts, or litigation of any sort—will be entirely safe in addressing any of the following gentlemen :

<i>Angelina county.</i>		<i>Bosque county.</i>	
James D. Gann,	Homer.	Maxcy & Jenkins,	Meridian.
<i>Austin county.</i>		Wm. M. Knight,	"
Chesley & Haggerty,	Bellville.	J. L. Scott,	"
Bell & Shelburne,	"	<i>Baylor county.</i>	
S. R. Blake,	"	Browning & Newton, Seymour.	
<i>Anderson county.</i>		<i>Bell county.</i>	
Greenwood & Gooch,	Palestine.	Boyd & Holman,	Belton.
R. McClure,	"	J. P. Osterhout,	"
H. A. Maydole,	"	G. W. Tyler,	"
Gammage & Gregg,	"	<i>Bexar county.</i>	
<i>Bowie county.</i>		R. D. Welborne, San Antonio.	
W. H. Ector, Boston.		Wm. L. Thompson,	"
Dan F. Leary,	"	Thos. H. Logwood,	"
Burton & Friedell,	Texarkana.	Waelder & Upson,	"
<i>Burleson county.</i>		Shook & Dittmar,	"
W. E. Adkins,	Caldwell.	C. K. Breneman,	"
A. W. McIver,	"	Jas. D. K. Stevenson,	"
W. K. Homan,	"	Joseph S. Carr,	"
<i>Bastrop county.</i>		Jno. A. & N. O. Green,	"
W. A. Highsmith,	Snake Prairie.	Harrison & Harrison,	"
<i>Brazos county.</i>		B. L. Aycock,	"
Wm. G. Taliaferro,	Bryan.	P. H. Ward,	"
W. R. Cavitt,	"	H. P. Drought,	"
Jno. N. Henderson,	"	Tarleton & Boone,	"
Sam R. Henderson,	"	Green & Walthall,	"
Breitz & Clark,	"	Archie S. Chevalier,	"
		Bryan Callaghan,	"
		Eckford & Minter,	"
		<i>Brazoria county.</i>	
		Wm. Fort Smith, Brazoria.	

LIST OF ATTORNEYS IN TEXAS—Continued.

Blanco county.
W. W. Martin, Blanco.

Burnet county.
Ward & Hammond, Burnet.

Brown county.
Scott & Jenkins, Brownwood.
R. J. Ferguson, "
M. C. Smith, "
Jno. Y. Rankin, "
W. H. Johnson, "
Goodwin & Goodwin, "
Mays & Gandy, "

Bandera county.
Hugh C. Duffy, Bandera.

Cooke county.
Roberts & Eddleman, "
Gainesville.
Blanton & Blanton, "
John T. Walker, "
H. E. Eldridge, "

Callahan county.
J. E. Thomas, Belle Plaine.
Thomas & Stafford, "
Wm. H. Cliett, "

Clay county.
Plemons & Eustis, Henrietta.
A. W. Swain, "

Coleman county.
Coleman & Randolph, Coleman
T. J. White, "

Colorado county.
Geo. B. Webber, Columbus.

Collin county.
J. H. Jenkins & Co., McKinney
J. M. Pearson, "
P. B. Muse, "

Camp county.
R. W. Hudson, Pittsburg.
H. S. Johnson, "

Cameron county.
W. A. Crafts, Brownsville,

Cass county.
Chas. C. Hines, Linden.

Calhoun county.
W. H. Woodward, Indianola.

Cherokee county.
Frank Templeton, Jacksonville
M. J. Whitman, Rusk.

Coryell county.
Vardiman & Atkinson, "
Gatesville.
Edwin M. York, "

Comanche county.
T. L. Hutchison, Comanche.
Geo. R. Hart, "

Caldwell county.
Green & Rogan, Lockhart.
Nix & Storey, "
Neighbors & Harris, "

Dimmit county.
A. W. Hazelrigg, "
Carrizo Springs.

DeWitt county.
W. R. Friend, Cuero.

Dallas county.
Robert B. Seay, Dallas.
McCoy & McCoy, "
Howe Y. Peyton, Lancaster.
Barksdale & Williams, Dallas.
Hunt & Lathrop, "
Thompson & Clint, "
C. G. Payne, "
J. H. Skiles, "
Wellborn, Leake & Henry, "
Z. E. Coombs, "
W. M. Edwards, "
Hughes & Watts, "
Ward & Kearby, "
Chas. Fred. Tucker, "
Clinton S. Fletcher, "
F. W. Minor, "

Denton county.
J. W. Jagoe, Denton.
John M. Copley, "

LIST OF ATTORNEYS IN TEXAS—Continued.

Denton county—Continued.

G. W. Gann, Denton.
 Alvin C. Ousley, "
 John Collier, Pilot Point.

Eastland county.

A. Laurence, Eastland.
 Fleming, Moore & Hilliard, Cisco.
 J. H. Calhoun, Eastland.
 Davenport & Stanley, "

Erath county.

Frank & Devine, Stephenville

Ellis county.

Anderson & Clark, Waxahachie.
 Jno. D. Templeton, "
 Henry M. Rhodus, "
 Powell & Groce, "
 E. P. Powell, "
 Edwards & McMullen, Ennis.

Franklin county.

W. H. Baldwin, Mt. Vernon.

Freestone county.

O. C. Kirven, Fairfield.
 L. D. Bradley, "
 F. G. Guillitt, "
 F. B. Looney, Butler.

Fort Bend county.

W. L. Davidson, Richmond.
 Mitchell & Pearson, "
 P. E. Pearson, "

Fannin county.

T. A. Barron, Honey Grove.
 Chas. D. Grace, Bonham.
 Wm. A. Bramlette, "
 Wm. Wirt Sanders & Co., "

Falls county.

Ben H. Rice, Marlin,

Frio county.

W. T. Meriweather, Frio City.

Fayette county.

J. W. Hill, LaGrange.
 Phelps & Haidusek, "

Fayette county—Continued.

T. J. Paine, LaGrange.
 Robson & Rosenthal, "
 Jno. C. Stiehl, "
 N. L. McKinnon, Schulenburg

Galveston county.

R. B. Buetell, Galveston.
 Dozier G. Herbert, "
 H. Finley, "
 Joseph H. Wilson, "
 P. C. Tucker, "
 Larkin F. Price, "
 Ballinger & Mott, "
 Chas. L. Cleveland, "
 Fred. Barnard, "
 H. K. Mann, "
 Mann & Baker, "
 Thomas M. Joseph, "
 Hume & Shepherd, "
 Labatt & Noble, "
 W. B. Denson, "
 Scott & Levi, "
 B. R. A. Scott, "
 Robt. V. Davidson, "
 S. W. Jones, "
 Edward T. Austin, "
 Harris & Masterson, "
 Waul & Walker, "
 Geo. P. Finlay, "
 Davis & Sayles, "
 James B. Stubbs, "

Grayson county.

J. W. Story, Sherman.
 C. G. Crenshaw, "
 W. H. N. Decker, "
 Randall & Bro., Denison.
 N. R. Bonds, Whitesboro.
 Throckmorton, Brown & Bryant, Sherman.
 Hare & Head, "
 Lucius Dills, "
 Robert E. Smith, "
 Fears, Wilkinson & Buckler, "
 G. W. Diamond Whitesboro.

Gillespie county.

C. C. Callan, Fredericksburg.

LIST OF ATTORNEYS IN TEXAS—Continued.

Gillespie county—Continued.

J. T. Estell, Fredericksburg.
A. O. Cooley, “

Gregg county.

R. D. Wellborne, Longview.
Jno. M. Duncan, “

Guadalupe county.

W. E. Goodrich, Seguin.

Gonzales county.

Joseph O'Connor, Gonzales.
Harwood & Harwood, “

Grimes county.

W. W. Meachum, Anderson.
Neal & Ketler, Navasota.
J. G. McDonald, Anderson.
Boone & Cobb, Navasota.

Goliad county.

D. D. Claiborne, Goliad.
Woodruff & Meriwether, “

Harrison county.

Jno. T. Pierce, Marshall.
Aubrey & Aubrey, “
T. J. Campbell, “
Turner, Lipscomb & Campbell,
Marshall.
W. S. Coleman, “
Geo. L. Hill, “

Hardin county.

P. A. Work, Hardin.

Houston county.

W. B. Wall, Crockett.
Judge W. V. Tunstall, “
S. A. Miller, “

Hamilton county.

J. A. Eidson, Hamilton.
Bell & Cotton, “

Hays county.

Sterling Fisher, San Marcos.
Hutchison & Franklin, “

Henderson county.

J. J. Faulk, Athens.
De Witt C. Davis, “

Hill county.

W. L. Booth & Son, Hillsboro.
Tarlton, Jordan & Tarlton,
“ (See advt.) Hillsboro.

Hood county.

Mat. Daugherty, Granbury.

Harris county.

C. Anson Jones, Houston.
Baker, Botts & Baker, “
M. Looscan, “
Hutcheson & Carrington, “
E. P. Turner, “
W. N. Shaw, “
W. C. Oliver, “
W. P. Hamblen, “
E. P. Hamblen, “
G. W. Tharp, “
Chas. W. Harrison, “
G. H. Breaker, “
Fenn & Mitchell, “
Presley K. Ewing, “
Ira P. Jones, “
Cline & Chapman, “
Chas. Stewart, “
T. W. Archer, “
O. T. Holt, “
F. M. Poland, “
Geo. Goldthwaite, “
Jones & Garnett, “
H. F. Fisher, “
C. Culmore, “
R. J. Thacker, “
B. O'Malley, “
W. C. Anders, “
Crank & Taliaferro, “
W. H. Palmer, “
J. H. Duncan, “
W. H. Crank, “
E. P. Hill, “
D. C. Ruby, “
F. A. Schaefer, “

Hunt county.

R. L. Porter, Greenville.
Jno. I. Nicholson, “
Perkins, Gilbert & Perkins,
Greenville.

LIST OF ATTORNEYS IN TEXAS—Continued.

Hunt county—Continued.

Jones & Cushman, Greenville.
 Mathews & Neyland, "
 T. D. Montross, "
 Dan'l. Upthegrove, "
 E. W. Terhune, "
 J. H. Jackson, Commerce.

Johnson county.

E. E. Yeager, Alvarado.
 Oatis & Kouns, Cleburne ; also
 at Hillsboro, Glenrose and
 Meridian.

Jefferson county.

Tom J. Russell, Beaumont.

Jasper county.

Ford & Keaghen, Jasper.
 T. J. Carraway, "

Karnes county.

J. C. Heitz, Helena.
 Lawhon & Browne, "

Kendall county.

F. W. Schweppe, Boerne.
 W. K. Jones, "

Kaufman county.

Geo. W. Evatt, Elmo.
 Jno. L. Terrell, Terrell.
 A. G. Barnes, "
 Wm. H. Allen, "
 J. D. Cunningham, "
 J. T. Ward, Kaufman.
 W. H. Barnes, "
 Grubbs & Morrow, "
 Joseph Huffmaster, Terrell.

Llano county.

Dalrymple & Houghton, Llano.
 G. W. Nelson, "
 J. W. Davis, "

Lamar county.

J. M. & J. R. S. Long, Paris.
 Burdett & Connor, "
 B. J. Baldwin, jr., "

Limestone county.

Wm. H. Adams, Mexia.
 F. P. Smith, "
 W. E. Doyle, "

Lampasas county.

Walter Acker, Lampasas.
 W. B. Abney, "
 Matthews & Wilkes, "

Lavaca county.

V. & O. Ellis, Hallettsville.

Leon county.

Wm. H. Holland, Centerville.
 A. H. Weir, "
 W. D. Wood, "
 V. R. Ellis, Jewett.

Live Oak county.

Jas. C. Cade, Oakville.

Liberty county.

Jesse D. Lum,
 Tarkington's Prairie.
 Geo. Ricks, Liberty.

Lee county.

E. C. Harrell, Giddings.
 Jno. F. Crowe, "

McLennan county.

T. A. Blair, Waco.
 Jennings & Baker, "
 Jno. C. West, "
 Alexander & Winter, "
 James B. Gilmer, "
 Anderson & Flint, "
 Herring, Kelley & Williams, "

Mason county.

Calvin Thaxton, Mason.
 Holmes & Todd, "

Milam county.

Hefley & Wallace, Cameron.
 Henderson & Henderson,
 Cameron.
 Pinkney S. Ford, "

Montague county.

Grigsby & Willis, Montague.

LIST OF ATTORNEYS IN TEXAS—Continued.

Montague county—Continued.
S. B. Bush, Montague.
Stephens, Matlock &
Herbert, “

Marion county.
C. A. Culberson, Jefferson.
Chas. Haughn, “
Wm. H. Mason, “
John Penman, “
Geo. T. Todd, “

Morris county.
B. G. Smith, Daingerfield.

Mitchell county.
R. H. Looney, Colorado.

Matagorda county.
D. E. E. Braman, Matagorda.
W. H. Carter, “
Wm. D. Barbour, “
Fred C. McCamley, “

Montgomery county.
N. A. Cravens, jr., Willis.
J. E. McComb, Montgomery.
Nat. Hart Davis, “
B. H. Powell, “

Medina county.
Leslie Thompson, Castroville.

Madison county.
J. F. Randolph, Madisonville.

Navarro county.
W. J. McKie, Corsicana.

W. J. Gibbs, “
Frost, Barry & Lee, “
James H. Woods, “
T. V. Horsely, “
Read & Read, “
J. M. Blanding, “
W. R. Bright, “

Newton county.
John T. Sutton, Newton.
E. A. Cheatham, Burkeville.

Nueces county.
F. E. McManus, Corpus Christi.

Nueces County—Continued.
Welch & Givens, Corpus Christi

Nolan county.
Cowan & Posey, Sweetwater.

Parker county.
Ball & Stewart, Weatherford.
W. R. Vivrett, “
W. R. Shannon, “
J. H. Harburger, “

Palo Pinto county.
Chas. W. Massie, Palo Pinto.

Polk county.
Moore & Watts, Livingston.
J. Holshousen, “

Presidio county.
Thos. O. Davis, Fort Davis.

Refugio county.
Lyman B. Russell, Refugio.

Rains county.
H. W. Martin, Emory.

Red River county.
E. S. Chambers, Clarksville.

Robertson county.
Scott Field, Calvert.
A. N. Smith, Franklin.

Rusk county.
N. G. Bagley, Henderson.

Shackelford county.
L. W. Campbell, Albany.
Peter Hart, “
A. A. Clarke, “
D. H. Meyers, “

Smith county.
W. S. Herndon, Tyler.
Reaves & Dodd, “
Robertson & Finlay, “

Stephens county.
Wm. Veale & Son,
Breckenridge.

LIST OF ATTORNEYS IN TEXAS—Continued.

<i>San Jacinto county.</i>		<i>Titus county.</i>	
A. R. Chapman,	Cold Springs.	Pounders & Olive,	Mt. Pleasant
<i>San Patricio county.</i>		<i>Taylor county.</i>	
Pat O'Docharty,	San Patricio.	James S. Porter,	Buffalo Gap.
<i>Shelby county.</i>		<i>Uvalde county.</i>	
D. S. Carnahan,	Centre.	Ellis & Dial,	Uvalde.
<i>Tarrant county.</i>		Baker & Archer,	"
Henry Finch,	Fort Worth.	Marcy Downs,	"
W. G. Horsley,	"	<i>Victoria county.</i>	
F. M. Brantley,	"	A. B. Peticolas,	Victoria.
Hogsett & Greene,	"	Glass & Callender,	"
J. F. Cooper,	"	<i>Van Zandt county.</i>	
B. P. Ayres,	"	R. M. Lively,	Canton.
James C. Scott,	"	McChesney & Pate,	Wills Point
Hyde & Jennings,	"	C. B. & S. B. Kilgore,	"
Oliver S. Kennedy,	"	W. B. Wynne,	"
J. C. Terrell,	"	<i>Washington county.</i>	
Cooper & Pendleton,	"	Thos. B. Botts,	Brenham.
<i>Trinity county.</i>		C. C. Garrett,	"
R. R. Blackshear,	Pennington.	E. B. Randle,	"
G. W. Granbury,	"	McAdoo, Vinson & McAdoo,	Brenham.
<i>Travis county.</i>		Carl Schutze,	"
Smith & Trigg,	Austin.	Sayles & Bassett,	"
James B. Goff,	"	H. E. Williams,	Brenham.
N. J. Walton,	"	<i>Wood county.</i>	
F. W. Chandler,	"	W. M. Gibbs,	Quitman.
Robertson & Williams,	"	W. J. Jones,	"
D. W. Doom,	"	J. E. Ward,	Mineola.
John Hancock,	"	Wm. M. Giles,	"
Robert H. Ward,	"	<i>Wheeler county.</i>	
Ed. P. Phillips,	"	J. N. Browning,	Mobeetie.
Jno. B. Rector,	"	W. H. Woodman,	"
Sam. A. Willson,	"	<i>Wise county.</i>	
Fulmore & Jackson,	"	Baker & Carswell,	Decatur.
Richard S. Graves,	"	P. O. Saunders,	"
Peeler & Maxey,	"	<i>Wichita county.</i>	
Walton, Green & Hill,	"	H. A. Lewis,	Wichita Falls.
John R. Peel,	"	Robt. E. Huff,	"
John Dowell,	"		
<i>Tyler county.</i>			
Stephen P. West,	Woodville.		
Daniel P. Saunders,	"		

LIST OF ATTORNEYS IN TEXAS—Continued.

<i>Webb county.</i>	<i>Walker county.</i>
McLane & Calias, Laredo.	L. A. Abererombie, Huntsville.
<i>Wilson county.</i>	R. B. Renfro, "
B. F. Ballard, Floresville.	<i>Waller county.</i>
<i>Williamson county.</i>	Arthur C. Tompkins,
Chrietzberg & Key,	Hempstead.
Georgetown.	J. W. Stephenson, "
Makemson, Fisher &	J. D. Montgomery, "
Price, "	<i>Young county.</i>
J. W. Posey, "	H. T. Sale, Graham.

TIMES OF HOLDING DISTRICT COURTS AS FIXED BY
LAST LAWS.

Archer, 34th District, 2d Monday after 1st Monday in April, August and December, one week.

Anderson, 3d District, 11th Monday after 1st Monday in February and September, until business is disposed of.

Aransas, 23d District, 2d Monday after 1st Monday in March and September, one week.

Angelina, 4th District, 12th Monday after 1st Monday in March and September, three weeks.

Austin, 15th District, 17th Monday after 1st Monday in March and September, four weeks.

Atascosa, 36th District, 9th Monday after 1st Monday in March and September, until business is disposed of.

Bastrop, 15th District, 6th Monday after 1st Monday in March and September, 4 weeks.

Bell, 14th District, 1st Monday in April and October, four weeks.

Blanco, 15th District, 1st Monday in March and September, one week.

Brazoria, 18th District, 6th Monday after 1st Monday in April and October, three weeks.

Burleson, 32d District, 1st Monday in June and December, four weeks.

Baylor, 34th District, 3d Monday after 1st Monday in April, August and December, two weeks.

Bowie, 5th District, 3d Monday after 1st Monday in February and September, three weeks.

Bexar, 22d District, 1st Monday in March, twelve weeks; 1st Monday in June, four weeks; 1st Monday in September, twelve weeks; 1st Monday in December, twelve weeks.

Bandera, 24th District, 8th Monday after 1st Monday in March and September, one week.

Brown, 17th District, 3d Monday in March and September, two weeks.

Burnet, 17th District, 8th Monday after 1st Monday in March and September, two weeks.

Bosque, 28th District, 3d Monday in January and August, five weeks.

Bee, 23d District, 3d Monday after 1st Monday in March and September, two weeks.

Cooke, 10th District, 1st Monday in February and August, six weeks.

Caldwell, 15th District, 3d Monday after 1st Monday in March and September, three weeks.

Chambers, 31st District, 3d Monday after 1st Monday in March and September, two weeks.

Cherokee, 3d District, 7th Monday after 1st Monday in February and September, four weeks.

Collin, 27th District, 1st Monday in January and June, eight weeks.

Colorado, 19th District, 4th Monday after 1st Monday in February and August, four weeks.

Cameron, 25th District, 2d Monday in May and December, four weeks.

Clay, 24th District, 1st Monday in April, August and December, two weeks.

Cass, 5th District, 1st Monday in February and September, three weeks.

Camp, 5th District, 12th Monday after 1st Monday in February and September, two weeks.

Comal, 24th District, 13th Monday after 1st Monday in March and September, until business is disposed of.

Callahan, 12th District, 11th Monday after 1st Monday in February and September, two weeks.

Comanche, 17th District, 1st Monday in March and September, two weeks.

Coleman, 17th District, 4th Monday after 1st Monday in March and September, two weeks.

Concho, 33d District, 4th Monday after 1st Monday in March and September, one week.

Coryell, 30th District, 13th Monday after 1st Monday in March and September, until business is disposed of.

Calhoun, 23d District, 9th Monday after 1st Monday in March and September, one week.

Dallas, 11th District, 2d Monday in March, May, October and December, continue until business is disposed of.

Delta, 8th District, 5th Monday after 1st Monday in January and July, two weeks.

Denton, 10th District, 6th Monday after 1st Monday in August and February, six weeks.

Duval, 25th District, 11th Monday after 2d Monday in May and December, two weeks.

Dimmit, 36th District, 6th Monday after 1st Monday in March and September, one week.

DeWitt, 23d District, 13th Monday after 1st Monday in March and September, until business is disposed of.

Ellis, 11th District, 1st Monday in February and September, five weeks.

Eastland, 12th District, 13th Monday after 1st Monday in February and September, until business is disposed of.

El Paso, 20th District, 6th Monday after 1st Monday in March and September, until business is disposed of.

Erath, 30th District, 5th Monday after 1st Monday in March and September, five weeks.

Falls, 14th District, 3d Monday in February and August, six weeks.

Fannin, 6th District, 3d Monday in February and August, six weeks.

Fayette, 15th District, 10th Monday after 1st Monday in March and September, six weeks.

Fort Bend, 18th District, 3d Monday after 1st Monday in April and October, three weeks.

Franklin, 5th District, 10th Monday after 1st Monday in February and September, two weeks.

Freestone, 13th District, 1st Monday in February and September, four weeks.

Frio, 36th District, 7th Monday after 1st Monday in March and September, two weeks.

Galveston, 26th District, 1st Monday in February, April, June, October and December, until business is disposed of.

Gonzales, 19th District, 1st Monday in January, and 3d Monday in June, until business is disposed of.

Grayson, 27th District, 2d Monday in March and September, until business is disposed of.

Gregg, 7th District, Spring Term, 18th Monday after last Monday in February, three weeks; Fall Term, 2d Monday after 2d Monday in January, three weeks.

Grimes, 4th District, 12th Monday after 1st Monday in March and September, four weeks.

Guadalupe, 19th District, 13th Monday after 1st Monday in February and August, four weeks.

Gillespie, 33d District, 12th Monday after 1st Monday in March and September, two weeks.

Goliad, 23d District, 7th Monday after 1st Monday in March and September, two weeks.

Hardin, 31st District, 6th Monday after 1st Monday in March and September, two weeks.

Harris, 21st District, last Monday in March and October, until business is disposed of.

Harrison, 2d District, 16th Monday after 1st Monday in June and July, until business is disposed of.

Hays, 15th District, 1st Monday after 1st Monday in March and September, two weeks.

Henderson, 7th District, Spring Term, 6th Monday after last Monday in February, two weeks; Fall Term, 6th Monday after 2d Monday in September, two weeks.

Hopkins, 8th District, 7th Monday after 1st Monday in January and July, five weeks.

Houston, 4th District, 1st Monday in March and September, seven weeks.

Hunt, 8th District, 1st Monday in January and July, five weeks.

Hidalgo, 25th District, 4th Monday after 2d Monday in May and December, one week.

Hill, 28th District, 5th Monday after 3d Monday in January and August, six weeks.

Hood, 30th District, 3d Monday in March and Sept., two weeks.

Hamilton, 30th District, 10th Monday after 1st Monday in March and September, three weeks.

Jackson, 18th District, 14th Monday after 1st Monday in April and October, until business is finished.

Jasper, 1st District, 1st Monday in March and September, three weeks.

Jefferson, 1st District, 10th Monday after 1st Monday in March and September, four weeks.

Johnson, 28th District, 11th Monday after 3d Monday in January and August, and continue in session until business is finished.

Jack, 29th District, 2d Monday in March. July and November, two weeks.

Kaufman, 8th District, 1st Monday in June and December, four weeks.

Kinney, 24th District, 2d Monday after 1st Monday in March and September, two weeks.

Kerr, 24th District, 9th Monday after 1st Monday in March and September, two weeks.

Kendall, 24th District, 11th Monday after 1st Monday in March and September, two weeks.

Kimble, 33d District, 9th Monday after 1st Monday in March and September, two weeks.

Karnes, 23d District, 5th Monday after 1st Monday in March and September, two weeks.

Lamar, 6th District, 6th Monday after 3d Monday in February and August, seven weeks.

Lavaca, 19th District, 1st Monday in February and August, four weeks.

Lee, 32d District, 1st Monday in May and November, four weeks.

Leon, 4th District, 18th Monday after 1st Monday in March and September, four weeks.

Liberty, 31st District, 3d Monday in March and September, four weeks.

Limestone, 13th District, 4th Monday after 1st Monday in February and September, eight weeks.

Live Oak, 36th District, 1st Monday after 1st Monday in March and September, two weeks.

LaSalle, 36th District, 5th Monday after 1st Monday in March and September, one week.

Lampasas, 17th District, 10th Monday after 1st Monday in March and September, until business is disposed of.

Llano, 33d District, 14th Monday after 1st Monday in March and September, until business is disposed of.

Madison, 4th District, 16th Monday after 1st Monday in March and September, two weeks.

Matagorda, 18th District, 12th Monday after 1st Monday in April and October, two weeks.

McLennan, 14th District, 1st Monday in May and November, ten weeks.

Milam, 9th District, 3d Monday in April and October, six weeks.

Montague, 10th District, 17th Monday after 1st Monday in February and August, until business is disposed of.

Montgomery, 21st District, 1st Monday in February and September, four weeks.

Morris, 5th District, 6th Monday after 1st Monday in February and September, two weeks.

Marion, 5th District, 14th Monday after 1st Monday in February and September, six weeks.

McMullen, 36th District, 3d Monday after 1st Monday in March and September, two weeks.

Maverick, 24th District, 1st Monday in March and September, two weeks.

Medina, 34th District, 6th Monday after 1st Monday in March and September, two weeks.

Mitchell, 12th District, 4th Monday after 1st Monday in February and September, two weeks.

McCulloch, 33d District, 3d Monday in March and September, two weeks.

Menard, 33d District, 7th Monday after 1st Monday in March and September, two weeks.

Mason, 33d District, 11th Monday after 1st Monday in March and September, one week.

Nacogdoches, 3d District, 4th Monday after 1st Monday in February and September, three weeks.

Newton, 1st District, 3d Monday after 1st Monday in March and September, three weeks.

Nueces, 25th District, 13th Monday after 2d Monday in May and December, until business is disposed of.

Navarro, 13th District, 1st Monday in July and Dec., eight weeks.

Nolan, 12th District, 6th Monday after 1st Monday in February and September, two weeks.

Orange, 1st District, 6th Monday after 1st Monday in March and September, four weeks.

Oldham, 35th District, 4th Monday after 1st Monday in April, August and December, three weeks.

Panola, 2d District, 6th Monday after 1st Monday in January and July, four weeks.

Polk, 31st District, 3d Monday after 1st Monday in June and December, four weeks.

Pecos, 20th District, 1st Monday in March and Sept., two weeks.

Presidio, 20th District, 3d Monday after 1st Monday in March and September, three weeks.

Palo Pinto, 30th District, 3d Monday in March and September, two weeks.

Parker, 29th District, 2d Monday after 2d Monday in March, July and November, five weeks.

Rains, 8th District, 12th Monday after 1st Monday in January and July, two weeks.

Red River, 6th District, 13th Monday after 3d Monday in February and August, five weeks.

Robertson, 9th District, 1st Monday in January and June, eight weeks.

Rockwall, 8th District, 18th Monday after 1st Monday in January and July, until business is finished.

Rusk, 2d District, 1st Monday in January and July, six weeks.

Runnels, 17th District, 6th Monday after 1st Monday in March and September, two weeks.

Refugio, 23d District, 1st Monday in March and September, two weeks.

Sabine, 3d District, 1st Monday in February and September, two weeks.

San Augustine, 3d District, 2d Monday after 1st Monday in February and September, two weeks.

San Jacinto, 31st District, 8th Monday after 1st Monday in March and September, four weeks.

Shelby, 2d District, 4th Monday after 1st Monday in January and July, three weeks.

Smith, 7th District, Spring Term, last Monday in February, six weeks; Fall Term, 2d Monday in September, six weeks.

Starr, 25th District, 5th Monday after 2d Monday in May and December, three weeks.

San Patricio, 36th District, 1st Monday in March and September, one week.

Stephens, 12th District, 1st Monday in February and September, two weeks.

Shackelford, 12th District, 2d Monday after 1st Monday in February and September, two weeks.

San Saba, 33d District, 1st Monday in March and September, two weeks.

Somervell, 30th District, 4th Monday after 1st Monday in March and September, one week.

Travis, 16th District, 1st Monday in January, May and October, until business is finished.

Trinity, 4th District, 7th Monday after 1st Monday in March and September, two weeks.

Tyler, 1st District, 14th Monday after 1st Monday in March and September, until business is finished.

Throckmorton, 34th District, 5th Monday after 1st Monday in April, August and December, two weeks.

Titus, 5th District, 8th Monday after 1st Monday in February and September, two weeks.

Taylor, 12th District, 8th Monday after 1st Monday in February and September, three weeks.

Tom Green, 33d District, 5th Monday after 1st Monday in March and September, two weeks.

Tarrant, 29th District, 7th Monday after 2d Monday in March, July and December, eight weeks.

Upshur, 7th District, Spring Term, 18th Monday after last Monday in February, two weeks; Fall Term, 2d Monday after 2d Monday in January, two weeks.

Uvalde, 24th District, 4th Monday after 1st Monday in March and September, two weeks.

Van Zandt, 7th District, Spring Term, 8th Monday after last

Monday in February, two weeks ; Fall Term, 12th Monday after 2d Monday in September, three weeks.

Victoria, 23d District, 10th Monday after 1st Monday in March and September, three weeks.

Walker, 4th District, 9th Monday after 1st Monday in March and September, three weeks.

Waller, 18th District, 1st Monday in April and Oct., three weeks.

Washington, 32d District, 1st Monday in March and September, eight weeks.

Wharton, 18th District, 9th Monday after 1st Monday in April and October, three weeks.

Wilson, 19th District, 17th Monday after 1st Monday in February and August, two weeks.

Wood, 7th District, Spring Term, 12th Monday after last Monday in February, three weeks ; Fall Term, 12th Monday after 2d Monday in September, three weeks.

Wise, 10th District, 12th Monday after 1st Monday in February and August, five weeks.

Wheeler, 35th District, 1st Monday in April, August and December, four weeks.

Webb, 25th District, 8th Monday after 2d Monday in May and December, three weeks.

Williamson, 17th District, 1st Monday in January and July, six weeks.

Young, 34th District, 7th Monday after 1st Monday in April, August and December, two weeks.

The counties of Ochiltree, Hemphill, Lipscomb, Roberts, Gray, Donley, Collingsworth, Childress, Hall, Briscoe, Armstrong, Carson, Hutchinson, Greer and Hansford are attached to Wheeler county for judicial purposes until organized.

The counties of Sherman, Moore, Potter, Randall, Swisher, Castro, Parmer, Deaf Smith, Hartley and Dallam are attached to Old ham county for judicial purposes.

The counties of Zapata and Encinal are attached to Webb county for judicial purposes.

The county of Wichita is attached to Clay county for judicial purposes.

The counties of Wilbarger, Knox, Hardeman, Cottle, King, Dickens, Motley, Floyd, Crosby, Lubbock, Hale, Lamb, Hockley, Cochran and Bailey are attached to Baylor county for judicial purposes.

The counties of Haskell, Stonewall, Kent, Garza, Lynn, Terry and Yoakum, are attached to Throckmorton county for judicial purposes.

The county of Zavalla is attached to Frio county for judicial purposes.

The county of Edwards is attached to the county of Kerr for judicial purposes.

The county of Crockett is attached to Kinney county for judicial purposes.

DISTRICT JUDGES AND DISTRICT ATTORNEYS.

Dist.	DISTRICT JUDGE.	POSTOFFICE.	DISTRICT ATTORNEY.	POSTOFFICE.
1	W. A. Ford.....	Jasper.....	J. F. Larnier....	Jasper.
2	A. J. Booty.....	Carthage..	N. A. Steadman..	Henderson.
3	P. E. Edwards...	Nacogd'hes	Robt. McClure...	Nacogd'hes
4	J. R. Kennard...	Navasota..	Earl Adams.....	Anderson.
5	B. T. Estes.....	Texarkana	J. L. Shepard....	Jefferson.
6	R. R. Gaines.....	Clarksville.	.....	.....
7	J. C. Robertson..	Tyler.....	Jas. S. Hogg.....	Quitman.
8	G. T. Clark.....	Kaufman..	J. G. Mathews...	Greenville.
9	W. E. Collard...	Franklin...	T. S. Henderson..	Bryan.
10	C. C. Potter.....	Gainesville.	R. V. Bell.....	Gainesville.
11	G. N. Aldridge...	Dallas.....	.....	.....
12	T. B. Wheeler...	Breck'n'rge	J. H. Calhoun...	Coleman.
13	L. D. Bradley...	Fairfield...	.....	.....
14	B. W. Rimes....	Marlin.....	.....	.....
15	L. W. Moore.....	LaGrange..	J. M. Betheny...	San Marcos
16	A. S. Walker.....	Austin.....	.....	.....
17	W. A. Blackburn	Burnet....	W. H. Browning..	Lampasas.
18	W. H. Burkhart..	Richmond..	R. E. Hanney...	Hempstead
19	Everett Lewis...	Gonzales...	T. J. Ponton....	Gonzales.
20	T. A. Tahery....	El Paso....	J. M. Dean.....	El Paso.
21	Jas. Masterson..	Houston...	.....	.....
22	G. H. Noonan...	S. Antonio..	.....	.....
23	H. C. Pleasants..	Cuero.....	S. F. Grimes.....	Cuero.
24	T. M. Paschal...	Castroville.	Pinkney Jones..	Castroville.
25	J. C. Russell.....	Corp's Ch'ti	D. McN. Turner..	Corp's Ch'ti
26	W. H. Stewart...	Galveston..	.....	.....
27	Jos. Bledsoe....	Sherman..	.....	.....
28	Jos. Abbott.....	Hillsboro..	.....	.....
29	A. J. Hood.....	Weatherf'd	.....	.....
30	T. L. Nugent....	Step'ns'v'le	C. K. Bell.....	Hamilton.
31	E. Hobby.....	Moscow....	S. R. Perryman..	Liberty.
32	J. B. McFarland..	Brenham..	.....	.....
33	John C. Towns..	Fred'ks'brg	W. A. H. Miller..	Ben Ficklin
34	John F. Brin....	Graham....	B. F. Williams...	Graham.
35	Frank Willis....	Mobeetie...	Temple Houston.	Mobeetie.
36	D. P. Marr.....	Pleasanton	J. D. Morris....	Pleasanton

JURISDICTION OF COUNTY COURTS.

In the following counties the County Courts have probate jurisdiction only, their civil and criminal jurisdiction having been transferred to the District Courts :

Henderson, Parker, Lampasas, Blanco, Bexar, Kimble, Nueces, Gillespie, Kendall, Uvalde, Wheeler, Oldham, Bandera, Wharton, Medina, McMullen, Frio, Dimmit, LaSalle, Hidalgo, Starr, Zapata, Duval, Burnet, Grimes, Montgomery, Karnes, Bosque, San Patricio, Angelina, Cass, Chambers, Comanche, Concho, Coryell, Crockett, El Paso, Erath, Franklin, Hamilton, Hardin, Jasper, Jefferson, Leon, Liberty, Llano, Mason, McCulloch, Newton, Nacogdoches, Orange, Pecos, Presidio, Panola, Polk, Red River, Sabine, San Augustine, San Jacinto, San Saba, Shelby, Trinity, Titus, Tom Green, Throckmorton, Tyler.

(In Red River the criminal jurisdiction alone is transferred.)

POSTOFFICES IN TEXAS.

[Compiled from the United States Official Postal Guide, published by Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston.]

Abilene.....Taylor	Angle.....Walker	Blackland.....Rockwall
Abney's Farm.....Denton	Anneville.....Wise	Black Oak.....Hopkin ^s
Acorn.....Robertson	Anson.....Jones	Blanco, c. h.....Blanc ^o
Acton.....Hood	Arkada.....Fannin	Blanket.....Brown
Ada.....Lampasas	Authon.....Parker	Blanton.....Hill
Ad Hall.....Milam	Axtell.....McLennan	Bleakwood.....Newto
Adieu.....Jack	Baby Head.....Llano	Bloomfield.....Cooke
Africa.....Liberty	Bagwell.....Red River	Blooming Grove.....Navarro
Agnes.....Parker	Baileyville.....Milam	Blossom Prairie.....Lamar
Alamo Mills.....Cass	Bald Prairie.....Robertson	Blowout.....Llano
Alba.....Wood	Bandera, c. h.....Bandera	Blue Branch.....Lee
Albade.....Caldwell	Banquete.....Nueces	Blue Ridge.....Collin
Albany, c. h.....Shackelford	Barclay.....Falls	Bluewater.....Bandera
Albuquerque.....Wilson	Barnesville.....Johnson	Bluff.....Fayette
Alder Branch.....Anderson	Basin Springs.....Grayson	Bluff Dale.....Erath
Alexander.....Erath	Bastrop, c. h.....Bastrop	Bluff Springs.....Travis
Allen.....Collin	Bazette.....Navarro	Bluffton.....Llano
Allenville.....Milam	Bear Creek.....Parker	Bobbins.....Montgomery
Alleyton.....Colorado	Beaukiss.....Williamson	Boerne, c. h.....Kendall
Alma.....Ellis	Beaumont, c. h.....Jefferson	Bogota.....Red River
Alto.....Cherokee	Beaver Creek.....Clay	Bolivar.....Denton
Alum Creek.....Bastrop	Beckville.....Panola	Bonham, c. h.....Fannin
Alvarado.....Johnson	Bedford.....Tarrant	Bonner.....Freestone
Alvin.....Brazoria	Bedias.....Grimes	Boon's Ferry.....Tyler
Ammannsville.....Fayette	Bee Caves.....Travis	Boonesville.....Wise
Anahuac.....Chambers	Beeville, c. h.....Bee	Borden.....Colorado
Anaqua.....Victoria	Belgrade.....Newton	Boren's Mills.....San Augustine
Ancaster.....Enclinal	Belknap.....Young	Bosqueville.....McLennan
Anderson, c. h.....Grimes	Belle Plain, c. h.....Callahan	Boston, c. h.....Bowie
Anderson's Mills.....Travis	Bell's.....Grayson	Bovine.....Lavaca
Angus.....Navarro	Bellville, c. h.....Austin	Bovine Bend.....Austin
Anhalt.....Comal	Belmont.....Gonzales	Brackettville, c. h.....Kinney
Anneta.....Parker	Belton, c. h.....Bell	Brady, c. h.....McCulloch
Antelope.....Jack	Benavides.....Duval	Branchville.....Milam
Antioch.....Lavaca	Benbrook.....Tarrant	Brandon.....Hill
Apex.....San Saba	Bend.....San Saba	Bransford.....Tarrant
Aquilla.....Hill	Ben Ficklin, c. h.....Tom Green	Brazoria, c. h.....Brazoria
Aransas.....Bee	Ben Franklin.....Delta	Brazos Point.....Bosque
Archer, c. h.....Archer	Bennett.....Red River	Breckenridge, c. h.....Stephens
Arcola.....Fort Bend	Benton.....Atascosa	Bremond.....Robertson
Argyle.....Denton	Benvenue.....Clay	Brenham, c. h.....Washington
Arlinosa.....Victoria	Ben Wheeler.....Van Zandt	Breslau.....Lavaca
Arliston.....Panola	Bermuda.....Shelby	Brewer.....Freestone
Arlington.....Tarrant	Bernardo Prairie.....Colorado	Bridgeport.....Wise
Armstrong.....Erath	Berryville.....Henderson	Bristol.....Ellis
Arneckerville.....DeWitt	Bethel.....Anderson	Brookeland.....Sabine
Ash Creek.....Hill	Beverly.....Coryell	Brooklyn.....Shelby
Astoria.....Ellis	Biard.....Lamar	Brookston.....Lamar
Atascosa.....Bexar	Bibb.....Comanche	Brownings.....Smith
Athens, c. h.....Henderson	Biegel.....Fayette	Brownsborough.....Henderson
Atlanta.....Cass	Big Sandy.....Upshur	Brown's Mills.....Lee
Atoka.....Coleman	Big Valley.....Lampasas	Brownsville, c. h.....Cameron
Aubrey.....Denton	Birdston.....Navarro	Brownwood, c. h.....Brown
Auburn.....Ellis	Birdville.....Tarrant	Brushy Creek.....Anderson
Audubon.....Wise	Birthingright.....Hopkins	Bryan, c. h.....Brazos
Augusta.....Houston	Black Jack Grove.....Hopkins	Bryan's Mill.....Cass
Aurora.....Wise	Black Jack Springs.....Fayette	Buckhorn.....Austin
Austin, c. h.....Travis		
Avalon.....Ellis		
Avinger.....Cass		
Abbott.....Hill		
Aledo.....Parker		

POSTOFFICES IN TEXAS—Continued.

Buena Vista.....	Shelby	Cathron's Store.....	Lamar	Collinsville.....	Grayson
Buffalo.....	Leon	Cat Spring.....	Austin	Colorado.....	Mitchell
Buffalo Gap, c. h.....	Taylor	Cayote.....	Bosque	Coltharp's.....	Houston
Buffalo Springs.....	Clay	Cedar.....	Fayette	Columbia.....	Brazoria
Bulcher.....	Cooke	Cedar Bayou.....	Harris	Columbus, c. h.....	Colorado
Bull Head.....	Edwards	Cedar Creek.....	Bastrop	Comanche, c. h.....	Comanche
Bulverde.....	Bexar	Cedar Hill.....	Dallas	Comfort.....	Kendall
Bunn's Bluff.....	Orange	Cedar Mills.....	Grayson	Commerce.....	Hunt
Burkeville.....	Newton	Cedar Valley.....	Travis	Concan.....	Uvalde
Burnet, c. h.....	Burnet	Celeste.....	Montague	Concepcion.....	Duval
Burton.....	Washington	Celina.....	Collin	Concrete.....	DeWitt
Busytown.....	Hamilton	Centennial.....	Panola	Cook's Point.....	Burleson
Butler.....	Freestone	Centre, c. h.....	Shelby	Cookville.....	Titus
Byrd's Store.....	Brown	Centralia.....	Trinity	Cooper, c. h.....	Delta
Barksdale.....	Edwards	Centre City.....	Hamilton	Coperas Cove.....	Coryell
Bartlett.....	Williamson	Center Mill.....	Hood	Copeville.....	Collin
Bassett.....	Bowie	Center Point.....	Kerr	Corn Hill.....	Williamson
Benchley.....	Robertson	Centreville, c. h.....	Leon	Corpus Christi, c. h.....	Nueces
Bettie.....	Upshur	Chalk Mountain.....	Somervell	Corsicana, c. h.....	Navarro
Beulah.....	Johnson	Chambers' Creek.....	Ellis	Coryell.....	Coryell
Big Spring.....	Howard	Chandler.....	Henderson	Cottondale.....	Wise
Blum.....	Hill	Chappell Hill.....	Washington	Cotton Gin.....	Freestone
Boon.....	Blanco	Charco.....	Goliad	Courtney.....	Grimes
Bowie.....	Montague	Charleston.....	Delta	Cove.....	Coryell
Bradford.....	Anderson	Chase.....	McLennan	Covington.....	Hill
Bruce.....	Johnson	Chatfield.....	Navarro	Cowboy.....	McCulloch
Bruegerhoff.....	Williamson	Cheesland.....	Angelina	Crafton.....	Wise
Buchanan.....	Bowie	Chenango.....	Brazoria	Crane's Mill.....	Comal
Buckholts.....	Milam	Cherokee.....	San Saba	Cranfill's Gap.....	Bosque
Burleson.....	Johnson	Cherry Spring.....	Gillespie	Crawford.....	McLennan
Cactus Hill.....	Wise	Chester.....	Tyler	Creedmoor.....	Travis
Caddo.....	Stephens	Chico.....	Wise	Cresco.....	Palo Pinto
Caddo Grove.....	Johnson	Chicota.....	Lamar	Crockett, c. h.....	Houston
Caddo Mills.....	Hunt	China Spring.....	McLennan	Crosby.....	Harris
Caddo Peak.....	Callahan	Chireno.....	Nacogdoches	Cross Cut.....	Brown
Cairo.....	Jasper	Christian.....	Palo Pinto	Cross Plains.....	Callahan
Caldwell, c. h.....	Burleson	Cincinnati.....	Walker	Cross Roads.....	Navarro
Caldwell's Store.....	Bastrop	Circleville.....	Williamson	Cross Timbers.....	Johnson
Caledonia.....	Rusk	Cisco.....	Eastland	Cryer Creek.....	Navarro
Callisburgh.....	Cooke	Cistern.....	Fayette	Crystal Falls.....	Stephens
Calloway.....	Upshur	Clarkendon.....	Donley	Cuero.....	DeWitt
Calvert.....	Robertson	Clarkville, c. h.....	Red River	Cummingsville.....	Goliad
Cambridge.....	Clay	Clayton.....	Panola	Curry's Creek.....	Kendall
Camden.....	Falls	Clear Creek.....	Galveston	Cusseta.....	Cass
Cameron, c. h.....	Milam	Clear Spring.....	Guadalupe	Custer City.....	Cooke
Campbellton.....	Atascosa	Cleburne, c. h.....	Johnson	Cuthand.....	Red River
Camp Colorado.....	Coleman	Cleveland.....	Liberty	Cypress Mill.....	Blanco
Camp San Saba.....	McCulloch	Click.....	Llano	Cypress Top.....	Harris
Camp Wood.....	Uvalde	Cliffdale.....	Kimble	Campbell.....	Hunt
Caney.....	Matagorda	Clinton.....	Bosque	Carbon.....	Eastland
Cannon.....	Grayson	Clinton, c. h.....	DeWitt	Chalmers.....	Harris
Canton, c. h.....	Van Zandt	Clio.....	Brown	Charlie.....	Clay
Caranchua.....	Jackson	Clyde.....	Callahan	Cheapside.....	DeWitt
Carlton.....	Hamilton	Coffeeville.....	Upshur	Chilton.....	Falls
Carrizo, c. h.....	Zapata	Coke.....	McLennan	Clermont.....	San Jacinto
Carrizo Springs, c. h.....	Dimmit	Cokelan.....	Palo Pinto	Colfax.....	Van Zandt
Carroll's Prairie.....	Hopkins	Cold Springs, c. h.....	San Jacinto	Colmesneil.....	Tyler
Carrollton.....	Dallas	Coleman, c. h.....	Coleman	Converse.....	Bexar
Cartersville.....	Parker	Coleville.....	Cooke	Content.....	Runnels
Carthage, c. h.....	Panola	Colita.....	Polk	Corley.....	Bowie
Cason.....	Morris	College Station.....	Brazos	Corrigan.....	Polk
Castell.....	Llano	Collins.....	Nueces	Crandall.....	Kaufman
Castroville, c. h.....	Medina			Crowley.....	Tarrant
				Dalleyville.....	Karnes

POSTOFFICES IN TEXAS—Continued.

Daingerfield, c. h.	Morris	Eagle Pass, c. h.	Maverick	Fort Graham.....	Hill
Dale.....	Caldwell	Eagle Point... ..	Montague	Fort Griffin..Shackelford	
Dallardsville.....	Polk	Eagle Springs....	Coryell	Fort McKavett...Menard	
Dallas, c. h.	Dallas	East Hamilton....	Shelby	Fort Stockton, c. h.	Pecos
Dalton.....	Cass	Eastland, c. h.	Eastland	Fort Worth, c. h.	Tarrant
Daly's.....	Houston	Edom.....	Van Zandt	Fossil.....	Tarrant
Danville.....	Comal	Egypt.....	Kaufman	Fosterville... ..	Anderson
Davilla.....	Milam	Elgin.....	Bastrop	Fowler.....	Bosque
Dayton.....	Liberty	Eliahsville.....	Young	Fowler's Store..Hopkins	
Deanville.....	Burleson	Elizario.....	El Paso	Frankford.....	Collin
De Berry.....	Panola	Elkhart.....	Anderson	Franklin, c. h.	Robertson
Decatur, c. h.	Wise	Ellinger.....	Colorado	Fred.....	Tyler
De Gress.....	Jack	Elliot's.....	Matagorda	Fredericksburgh, c. h.	Gillispie
De Kalb.....	Bowie	Elm Grove.....	Caldwell	Fredonia.....	San Saba
Delba.....	Fannin	Elm Mott.....	McLennan	Frelsburgh.....	Colorado
De Leon.....	Comanche	Elmo.....	Kaufman	Friendship.....	Harrison
Delhi.....	Caldwell	El Paso.....	El Paso	Frio Town, c. h.	Frio
Del Rio.....	Kinney	Elysian Fields..Harrison		Frio Water Hole.....	Bandera
Delville.....	Travis	Elwood.....	Fannin	Frosa.....	Limestone
Deming's Bridge.....	Matagorda	Emberson.....	Lamar	Fulton.....	Aransas
Denison City.....	Grayson	Emory, c. h.	Rains	Foster.....	Fort Bend
Denton, c. h.	Denton	Ennis.....	Ellis	Foy.....	Collin
Denver.....	Montague	Eolian.....	Stephens	Freeland.....	Johnson
Derden.....	Hill	Era.....	Cooke	Fulbright.....	Red River
Desdemonia... ..	Eastland	Estacado.....	Crosby	Gabion.....	Galveston
Dever's Woods..Liberty		Estelle.....	Tarrant	Gabriel Mills..Williamson	
Devine.....	Medina	Etna.....	Cherokee	Gainesville, c. h.	Cooke
Dexter.....	Cooke	Eureka.....	Navarro	Gallagher's Ranch.....	Medina
D'hanis.....	Medina	Eddy.....	McLennan	Gallinas.....	Atascosa
Dial.....	Fannin	Enon.....	Tarrant	Galveston, c. h.	Galveston
Ditto.....	Atascosa	Equality.....	Harrison	Garden Valley... ..	Smith
Divide.....	Hopkins	Fairfield, c. h.	Freestone	Garfield.....	Bastrop
Dixon.....	Hunt	Fairmount.....	Sabine	Garrett.....	Lamar
Doan's.....	Wilbarger	Fair Play.....	Panola	Garvin.....	Wise
Dobyville.....	Burnet	Fair View.....	Wilson	Garza.....	Denton
Dockum's Ranch..Crosby		Fairyland.....	Hopkins	Gatesville, c. h.	Coryell
Dodd.....	Fannin	Farmer.....	Young	Gause.....	Milam
Dodge.....	Walker	Farmers Branch..Dallas		Gavatt.....	Morris
Dolby Springs... ..	Bowie	Farmersville.....	Collin	Gay Hill.....	Washington
Donelton.....	Hunt	Farmington.....	Grayson	Geneva.....	Polk
Double Bayou..Chambers		Farrsville.....	Newton	Gent.....	Cherokee
Double Horn.....	Burnet	Fate.....	Rockwall	Gentry's Mill..Hamilton	
Double Springs..Tarrant		Fayetteville....	Fayette	George's Creek.....	Somervell
Douglass.....	Nacogdoches	Fedor.....	Lee	Georgetown, c. h.	Williamson
Douglassville....	Cass	Ferris.....	Ellis	Gertrude.....	Jack
Dragoo.....	Burnet	Field Creek.....	Llano	Gibbons Creek...Grimes	
Dresden.....	Navarro	Field's Store.....	Waller	Gibson.....	Lamar
Dripping Springs..Hays		Finis.....	Jack	Giddings, c. h.	Lee
Dublin.....	Erath	Fincastle.....	Henderson	Gilford.....	Shelby
Duck Creek.....	Dallas	Fischer's Store...Comal		Gilmer, c. h.	Upshur
Duffau.....	Erath	Fiskville.....	Travis	Givensville.....	Bastrop
Dupree.....	Hays	Flatonia.....	Fayette	Gladewater.....	Gregg
Duval.....	Travis	Fleming.....	Comanche	Glen Cove.....	Coleman
Dunxbury.....	Montague	Floral.....	Bandera	Glenfawn.....	Rusk
Daugherty.....	Kaufman	Florence.....	Williamson	Glen Rose, c. h.	Somervell
Dawson.....	Navarro	Floresville, c. h.	Wilson	Glenwood.....	Upshur
Deadwood.....	Panola	Forest.....	Cherokee	Glory.....	Lamar
Delray.....	Panola	Forestburgh..Montague			
Diana.....	Upshur	Forest Home.....	Cass		
Dowlin.....	Lamar	Forney.....	Kaufman		
Duncanville.....	Dallas	Fort Chadbourne.....	Runnels		
Eagle Cove.....	Callahan	Fort Concho..Tom Green			
Eagle Ford.....	Dallas	Fort Davis, c. h.	Presidio		
Eagle Lake.....	Colorado	Fort Ewell.....	La Salle		

POSTOFFICES IN TEXAS—Continued.

Goliad, c. h.	Goliad	Headsville... ..	Robertson	Ironwood.....	Liberty
Golindo.....	Falls	Hearne.....	Robertson	Isabel.....	Cameron
Gonzales, c. h.	Gonzales	Hedwig's Hill... ..	Mason	Isaca.....	Red River
Good Luck.....	Uvalde	Heidenheimer.....	Bell	Italy.....	Ellis
Goolesboro.....	Titus	Helena, c. h.	Karnes	Ingram.....	Kerr
Gordonville.....	Grayson	Helinora.....	Fort Bend	Itasca	Hill
Goshen.....	Henderson	Helotes.....	Bexar	Jacksborough, c. h.	Jack
Graball.....	Washington	Hemphill, c. h.	Sabine	Jacksonville... ..	Cherokee
Graham, c. h.	Young	Hempstead, c. h.	Waller	James.....	Houston
Granbury, c. h.	Hood			Jamestown	Smith
Grand Prairie.....	Dallas	Henderson, c. h.	Rusk	Japonica.....	Kerr
Grand Saline.....	Van Zandt	Henly	Hays	Jardin.....	Hunt
Grand View.....	Johnson	Henrietta, c. h.	Clay	Jasper, c. h.	Jasper
Grapeland.....	Houston	Hermitage.....	Cass	J. Bobb.....	Brown
Grape Vine.....	Tarrant	Hewsville.....	Smith	Jeddo.....	Bastrop
Grassville.....	Lee	Hickory Creek.....	Fannin	Jefferson, c. h.	Marion
Graybill.....	Collin	Hico.....	Hamilton	Jewell.....	Eastland
Gray Rock.....	Titus	Hidalgo, c. h.	Hidalgo	Jewett.....	Leon
Graytown.....	Wilson	High Hill.....	Fayette	Jim Town.....	Dallas
Green Hill.....	Titus	Hill Creek.....	Bosque	Johnson City.....	Blanco
Greenville, c. h.	Hunt	Hillsborough, c. h.	Hill	Johnson's Station.....	Tarrant
Greenvine.....	Washington	Hill's Prairie	Bastrop		
Greenwood	Wise	Hiner.....	Parker	Jonesborough.....	Coryell
Griffin.....	Cherokee	Hinkle's Ferry.....	Brazoria	Jones' Prairie.....	Milam
Grigsby's Bluff.....	Jefferson	Hochheim.....	De Witt	Jonesville.....	Harrison
Groesbeeck, c. h.	Limestone	Hockley.....	Harris	Julia.....	Wilbarger
		Holland.....	Bell	Junction City, c. h.	Kimble
Grove	Lamar	Homer, c. h.	Angelina		Johnson
Guadalupe.....	Kendall	Hondo Canon.....	Bandera	Joshua.....	Johnson
Gunsight.....	Stephens	Honey Grove.....	Fannin	Kaufman, c. h.	Kaufman
Gussettville	Live Oak	Hookerville.....	Burleson	Kelleysville.....	Marion
Guy's Store.....	Leon	Hope.....	Lavaca	Kemp.....	Kaufman
Galaway.....	Cass	Houston, c. h.	Harris	Kemper City.....	Victoria
Gilbert.....	Wichita	Howard.....	Bell	Kenner.....	Matagorda
Goodrich.....	Polk	Howe.....	Grayson	Kentucky Town.....	Grayson
Greenock.....	Bosque	Howth Station.....	Waller		
Guide.....	Ellis	Hoxie.....	Cass	Kerrville, c. h.	Kerr
Hackberry.....	Lavaca	Hubbard.....	Hill	Key West.....	Montagne
Hagansport.....	Franklin	Huffins.....	Cass	Kickapoo.....	Anderson
Hailville.....	Houston	Hughes Springs.....	Cass	Kildare.....	Cass
Halesborough.....	Red River	Humphrey.....	Hunt	Kilgore.....	Gregg
		Hunter's Retreat	Montgomery	Kimball.....	Bosque
Hallettsville, c. h.	Lavaca			Kingsbury.....	Guadalupe
Hallsville	Harrison	Huntsville, c. h.	Walker	Kingston.....	Hunt
Hamilton, c. h.	Hamilton	Hurst.....	Coryell	Kiomatia.....	Red River
		Hutchins.....	Dallas	Knickerbocker.....	Tom Green
Hammond.....	Robertson	Hutto.....	Williamson		
Hampton.....	Palo Pinto	Hillister.....	Tyler	Kopperl.....	Bosque
Handley.....	Tarrant	Hondo City	Medina	Korville.....	Harris
Hardeman.....	Matagorda	Hyatt.....	Tyler	Kosse	Limestone
Handen's Store.....	Leon	Illinois Bend.....	Montague	Krohne	Burleson
Hardin, c. h.	Hardin	Independence.....	Washington	Kuter.....	Wise
Hardy.....	Montague			Kyle.....	Hays
Harmony Hill.....	Rusk	Indian Creek.....	Brown	Kempner.....	Lampasas
Harrisburgh.....	Harris	Indian Gap.....	Hamilton	Kerens.....	Navarro
Harrison.....	McLennan	Indianola, c. h.	Calhoun	Killeen.....	Bell
Hartley.....	Montgomery	Indio.....	Maverick	King.....	Coryell
Harwood.....	Gonzales	Industry.....	Austin	Kirkwood.....	Tarrant
Haught's Store.....	Dallas	Ingersoll.....	Bowie	Kleburg.....	Dallas
Haw Creek	Fayette	Iola.....	Grimes	Kountze.....	Hardin
Hawkins.....	Wood	Ioni.....	Anderson	La Bahia.....	Washington
Hawkins Prairie.....	Fannin	Iredell.....	Bosque	Lacy.....	Burnet
Hawkinsville.....	Matagorda	Ireland	Frio	Ladonia.....	Fannin
Hayes.....	Robertson	Irene.....	Hill	La Fayette.....	Upshur
Hazel Dell	Comanche	Iron Bridge.....	Gregg	Lagarta.....	Live Oak
		Iron Mountain.....	Rusk	LaGrange, c. h.	Fayette

POSTOFFICES IN TEXAS—Continued.

Lake Mills.....Collin	McDade.....Bastrop	Mineola.....Wood
Lampasas, c. h.....Lampasas	McKinney, c. h.....Collin	Mineral City.....Bee
Lancaster.....Dallas	McLendons.....Rockwall	Mission Valley.....Victoria
Lane.....Hunt	Macomb.....Grayson	Mobeetie, c. h.....Wheeler
Lang.....Falls	Macy.....Brazos	Moffat.....Bell
Lanier.....Cass	Madisonville, c. h.....Madison	Monkstown.....Fannin
Laredo, c. h.....Webb	Maginnis.....Bowie	Montague, c. h.....Montague
Larissa.....Cherokee	Magnolia Springs.....Jasper	Montell.....Uvalde
La Salle, c. h.....La Salle	Mahomet.....Burnet	Montgomery, c. h.....Montgomery
Lasater.....Marion	Malakoff.....Henderson	Monticello.....Titus
Lavernia.....Wilson	Manchaca.....Travis	Moody.....McLennan
Lawrence.....Kaufman	Manchester.....Red River	Mooreville.....Falls
Lawsonville.....Rusk	Manning.....Bexar	Morales.....Jackson
Leachville.....Milam	Manor.....Travis	Morgan.....Bosque
Leakes.....Ellis	Mansfield.....Tarrant	Morgan's Mill.....Erath
Lebanon.....Collin	Marianna.....Polk	Mormon Grove.....Grayson
Ledbetter.....Fayette	Marietta.....Cass	Moscow.....Polk
Leesburgh.....Camp	Marion.....Guadalupe	Moss Bluff.....Liberty
Leesville.....Gonzales	Mart.....McLennan	Motley.....Rusk
Leland.....McLennan	Marlin, c. h.....Falls	Moulton.....Lavaca
Leona.....Leon	Marquez.....Leon	Mountain City.....Hays
Leonard.....Fannin	Marshall, c. h.....Harrison	Mountain Peak.....Ellis
Leon Springs.....Bexar	Martin City.....Nacogdoches	Mountain Spring.....Coke
Leslie.....Waller	Martindale.....Caldwell	Mount Blanco.....Crosby
Letot.....Dallas	Martinsburgh.....Gillespie	Mount Calm.....Limestone
Lewis Ferry.....Jasper	Martin Springs.....Grayson	Mount Carmel.....Smith
Lewisville.....Denton	Marytown.....Johnson	Mount Enterprise.....Rusk
Lexington.....Lee	Marysville.....Cooke	Mount Hecla.....Jack
Liberty, c. h.....Liberty	Mason, c. h.....Mason	Mount Joy.....Delta
Liberty Hill.....Williamson	Massey.....Hill	Mount Moro.....Taylor
Lilly.....Camp	Mastersville.....McLennan	Mount Olivet.....McLennan
Lindale.....Smith	Matagorda, c. h.....Matagorda	Mount Pleasant, c. h.....Titus
Linden, c. h.....Cass	Maxey.....Lamar	Mount Sylvan.....Smith
Lindsey.....Henderson	May.....Brown	Mount Vernon, c. h.....Franklin
Linn Flat.....Nacogdoches	Maynard.....San Jacinto	Muela.....Maverick
Lipan.....Hood	Maysfield.....Milam	Mumford.....Robertson
Lisbon.....Dallas	Medina.....Bandera	Murray.....Young
Little Elm.....Denton	Medissa.....Collin	Mervaul.....Panola
Live Oaks.....Bastrop	Melrose.....Nacogdoches	McGregor.....McLennan
Liverpool.....Brazoria	Menardville, c. h.....Menard	Midlothian.....Ellis
Livingston, c. h.....Polk	Mercer's Gap.....Comanche	Mineral Wells.....Palo Pinto
Llano, c. h.....Llano	Mercidian, c. h.....Bosque	Minter.....Lamar
Lloyd.....Denton	Merrittown.....Travis	Modeville.....Wise
Lockhart, c. h.....Caldwell	Merriman.....Eastland	Montalba.....Anderson
Lodi.....Marion	Mesquite.....Dallas	Moore's Station.....Frio
Lodwick.....Marion	Mexia.....Limestone	Moravia.....Lavaca
Lone Grove.....Llano	Meyserville.....DeWitt	Morris.....Dallas
Lone Oak.....Hunt	Middleton.....Leon	Mustang.....Denton
Long Branch.....Panola	Midway.....Madison	Nacogdoches, c. h.....Nacogdoches
Long Point.....Washington	Miguel.....Frio	Nameless.....Travis
Longstreet.....Montgomery	Milam.....Sabine	Naruna.....Burnet
Longview, c. h.....Gregg	Milano.....Milam	Nassau.....Fayette
Lovelady.....Houston	Milburn.....San Saba	Navasota.....Grimes
Loyal Valley.....Mason	Milford.....Ellis	Navidad.....Jackson
Luling.....Caldwell	Millheim.....Austin	Nebo.....Cherokee
Luna.....Freestone	Millieau.....Brazos	Nechanitz.....Fayette
Lunarville.....Jack	Mills.....Freestone	Nechesville.....Anderson
Lynchburgh.....Harris	Millsap.....Parker	Nelsonville.....Austin
Lynch's Creek.....Lampasas	Millwood.....Collin	Nevada.....Collie
Leander.....Williamson	Milton.....Lamar	New Berlin.....Guadalupe
Leggett.....Polk	Mims.....Marion	
Lenore.....Frio	Minden.....Rusk	
Lorena.....McLennan		
Lufkin.....Angelina		

POSTOFFICES IN TEXAS—Continued.

New Boston.....Bowie	Patroon.....Shelby	Presidio.....Presidio
New Braunfels, c. h.....Comal	Patterson's Station.....Waller	Preston.....Grayson
New Fountain.....Medina	Patton.....McLennan	Prismoid.....Montgomery
Newman.....Fisher	Pattonville.....Lamar	Purdon.....Navarro
New Philadelphia.....Wharton	Payne's Store.....Hunt	Purley.....Franklin
Newport.....Clay	Peach Tree.....Jasper	Purmela.....Coryell
New Salem.....Rush	Pearsall.....Frio	Pursley.....Navarro
Newton, c. h.....Newton	Pease.....Hardeman	Patrick.....McLennan
New Ulm.....Austin	Pecan.....Delta	Payne.....Brown
New Waverley.....Walker	Pecan Grove.....Coryell	Pena Station.....Encinal
New York.....Henderson	Peede's.....Kaufman	Pendleton.....Sabine
Nobility.....Fannin	Pella.....Wise	Peru.....La Salle
Nockenut.....Wilson	Penn.....Hopkins	Phenix.....Polk
Noland Valley.....Bell	Pennington, c. h.....Trinity	Putnam.....Callahan
Nona.....Hardin	Peoria.....Hill	Queen City.....Cass
Noonday.....Smith	Perdido.....Goliat	Queen Peak.....Montague
Norse.....Bosque	Perry's Landing.....Brazoria	Quinan.....Wharton
Norway Hills.....Bosque	Personville.....Limestone	Quitman, c. h.....Wood
Noxville.....Kimble	Pesch.....Washington	Ragsdale.....Fannin
Nueces.....Nueces	Peyton.....Falls	Rainbow.....Newton
New Baden.....Robertson	Phantom Hill, c. h.....Jones	Ramirena.....Live Oak
New Caney.....Montgomery	Pickton.....Hopkins	Rancho.....Gonzales
Neyland.....Hardin	Pidcock Ranch.....Coryell	Ranger.....Eastland
Oak Forest.....Gonzales	Pilgrim's Lake.....Gonzales	Ravenna.....Fannin
Oak Grove.....Tarrant	Pilot Grove.....Grayson	Re.....Navarro
Oak Hill.....Travis	Pilot Point.....Denton	Reagan.....Falls
Oakland.....Colorado	Pine Hill.....Rusk	Red Bluff.....Harris
Oakville, c. h.....Live Oak	Pine Mills.....Wood	Red Hill.....Cass
Oakwood.....Leon	Pink Hill.....Grayson	Red Oak.....Ellis
O'Bar.....Tarrant	Pin Oak.....Fayette	Red Rock.....Bastrop
Oenaville.....Bell	Pipe Creek.....Bandera	Refugio, c. h.....Refugio
Old Monterey.....Marion	Pitt's Bridge.....Burleson	Relly Springs.....Hopkins
Old Round Rock.....Williamson	Pittsburgh, c. h.....Camp	Rest.....Caldwell
Olmus.....Guadalupe	Pittville.....Fort Bend	Retreat.....Grimes
Omega.....Upshur	Plano.....Collin	Rhea's Mills.....Collin
Omen.....Smith	Plantersville.....Grimes	Rice.....Navarro
Ophelia.....Caldwell	Pleasant Hill.....Washington	Rice's Crossing.....Williamson
Orange, c. h.....Orange	Pleasanton, c. h.....Atascosa	Richardson.....Dallas
Orangeville.....Fannin	Pleasant Point.....Johnson	Rich Coffey.....Coleman
Orrville.....Marion	Pleasant Valley.....Dallas	Richland.....Navarro
Osage.....Coryell	Pledger.....Matagorda	Richland Springs.....San Saba
Osceola.....Hill	Plenitude.....Anderson	Richmond, c. h.....Fort Bend
Otta.....Cottle	Plum.....Fayette	Riddleville.....Karnes
Overton.....Rusk	Poetry.....Kaufman	Rio Frio.....Uvalde
Ovilla.....Ellis	Point.....Rains	Rio Grande City, c. h.....Starr
Owlet Green.....Van Zandt	Pontotoc.....Mason	Ripley.....Titus
Oxford.....Llano	Popalote.....Bee	Rising Star.....Eastland
Oyster Creek.....Brazoria	Porter's Springs.....Houston	Riverland.....Clay
Ohio.....Hamilton	Port Lavaca.....Calhoun	Riverside.....Walker
Oklohoma.....Cooke	Post Oak.....Clay	Roanoke.....Denton
O'Quinn.....Fayette	Post Oak Grove.....Lavaca	Roan's Prairie.....Grimes
Pack Saddle.....Llano	Pottsboro.....Grayson	Robinson.....McLennan
Paige.....Bastrop	Pottsville.....Hamilton	Rockdale.....Milam
Paint Rock, c. h.....Concho	Prairie Grove.....Limestone	Rock Hill.....Collin
Palace.....Van Zandt	Prairie Hill.....Hunt	Rockhouse.....Fayette
Palestine, c. h.....Anderson	Prairie Lea.....Caldwell	Rockport, c. h.....Aransas
Palmer.....Ellis	Prairie Plains.....Grimes	Rockwall, c. h.....Rockwall
Palo Pinto, c. h.....Palo Pinto	Prairieville.....Kaufman	Rodgers.....Bell
Paluxy.....Hood	Prattville.....Delta	Rogers Prairie.....Leon
Pana Maria.....Karnes		Roma.....Starr
Paradise.....Wise		Rosalie.....Red River
Paris, c. h.....Lamar		Rose Hill.....Harris

POSTOFFICES IN TEXAS—Continued.

Rosenberg....Fort Bend	Seymour, c. h....Baylor	Summit.....Upshur
Ross....McLennan	Sharon....Bandera	Sylvan.....Lamar
Rosston.....Cooke	Sharpsburgh.....	Stephens.....Rusk
Rossville....Atascosa	San Patricio	Steward's Creek..Denton
Round Mountain..Blanco	Shavano.....Bexar	Steward's Mill....Freestone
Round Rock..Williamson	Shelby.....Austin	Stockdale.....Wilson
Round Timber....Baylor	Shelbyville....Shelby	Stone Point..Van Zandt
Round Top....Fayette	Shepherd....San Jacinto	Stonewall.....Gillespie
Roxton.....Lamar	Sherman, c. h..Grayson	Stony.....Denton
Runnels, c. h....Runnels	Sherwood....Tom Green	Stormville.....Wood
Rural Shade....Navarro	Shilo.....Clay	Stranger.....Falls
Rusk, c. h....Cherokee	Shoal Point....Galveston	Strawn.....Palo Pinto
Russell Gap....Bosque	Shovel Mount....Burnet	Strickling.....Burnet
Rutersville....Fayette	Siesea Dara....Medina	Stringtown.....Hays
Ray.....Ellis	Simpsonville....Upshur	Stubblefield....Johnson
Rose.....Lee	Sims Creek....Lampasas	Sublime.....Lavaca
Sabinal.....Uvalde	Sipes Springs..Comanche	Sugar Hill....Panola
Sabine Pass....Jefferson	Sisterdale....Kendall	Sugar Land....Fort Bend
Sage.....Burnet	Sivell's Bend....Cooke	Sugar Loaf.....Coryell
Saint Elmo.....Travis	Skipper's Gap..Erath	Sulphur Bluff...Hopkins
Saint Hedwig....Bexar	Smithfield....Tarrant	Sulphur Springs, c. h....Hopkins
Saint Jo.....Montague	Smithland....Marion	Sulphur Station..Bowie
Saint Mary's . Refugio	Smith Point...Chambers	Sunny Lane....Burnet
Saint Paul....Collin	Smith's Ferry.....Tyler	Sunny Side....Waller
Salado.....Bell	Smithson's Valley....Comal	Sunset.....Wise
Salem.....Newton	Smithville....Bastrop	Sutherland Springs...Wilson
Salesville....Palo Pinto	Snake Prairie....Bastrop	Sutton.....Robertson
Salt Creek....Montague	Snell's.....Newton	Sweet Home....Lavaca
Saltillo.....Hopkins	Somerset....Atascosa	Sweet Water, c. h....Nolan
San Angela..Tom Green	Sour Lake ..Hardin	Swiss Alp.....Fayette
San Antonio, c. h....Bexar	South Bend....Young	Tanglewood.....Lee
San Augustine, c. h....San Augustine	South Gabriel....Burnet	Tannehill....Tarrant
San Diego, c. h....Duval	South Leon...Comanche	Tarbox.....Donley
San Domingo....Bee	South Prairie..Stephens	Tarkington's Prairie..Liberty
Sandusky.....Grayson	South Sulphur....Hunt	Tascosa, c. h....Oldham
Sandy.....Blanco	Sowells.....Fannin	Taylor.....Williamson
Sandy Mountain..Llano	Sowers.....Dallas	Taylor's Bayou..Jefferson
Sandy Point....Brazoria	Spanish Camp..Wharton	Teepee City....Motley
San Felipe.....Austin	Spanish Fort..Montague	Tehuacana....Limestone
San Gabriel....Milam	Sparta.....Bell	Temple.....Bell
San Marcos, c. h....Hays	Speegleville..McLennan	Tennessee Colony ..Anderson
San Patricio, c. h....San Patricio	Spring.....Harris	Texrell.....Kaufman
San Pedro....Houston	Spring Branch....Comal	Terryville....DeWitt
San Saba, c. h....San Saba	Spring Creek....Throckmorton	Texana, c. h....Jackson
Santa Ana....Coleman	Springer Ranch....Hemphill	The Grove.....Coryell
Santa Maria....Cameron	Spring Hill....Navarro	Thomaston....DeWitt
Sarco.....Goliad	Springtown....Parker	Thompson....Austin
Sardis.....Cass	Sprows.....Dallas	Thorndale...Williamson
Sattler.....Comal	Spurger.....Tyler	Thornton....Limestone
Savoy.....Fannin	Stafford....Fort Bend	Thorp's Spring....Hood
Schulenburgh...Fayette	Staple's Store....Guadalupe	Thrifty.....Brown
Scyene.....Dallas	Starrville....Smith	Throckmorton, c. h....Throckmorton
Seagoville....Dallas	Steele's Store....Brazos	Tiger Mill.....Burnet
Sealy.....Austin	Stellar.....Fayette	Tilden, c. h....McMullen
Seclusion....Lavaca	Stephensville, c. h....Erath	Tioga.....Grayson
Secret Springs....Clay	San Juan....Bexar	Toksaua....Wichita
Seguin, c. h....Guadalupe	Senior....Bexar	Tolosa.....Kaufman
Selma.....Bexar	Seniorthwick....Burnet	Tomaha....Red River
Sempronius....Austin	Southmayd....Grayson	Tomday....Shelby
Senterfitt....Lampasas	Station Belden....Morris	
Serbin.....Lee	Summer's Mills....Bell	
Sexton.....Sabine		

POSTOFFICES IN TEXAS—Continued.



Town Bluff.....Tyler	Wallisville, c. h.....Chambers	Wiess Bluff.....Jasper
Townsen Mills.....Lampasas	Walnut Grove, Red River	Wight.....Crockett
Travis Peak.....Travis	Walton.....Van Zandt	Wilderville.....Falls
Trenton.....Fannin	Warda.....Fayette	William Penn.....Washington
Trickham.....Coleman	Waresville.....Uvalde	Williamsburgh.....Lavaca
Trinity.....Trinity	Warrenton.....Fayette	Williams Ranch.....Brown
Trinity Mills.....Dallas	Washington, Washington	Willis.....Montgomery
Troup.....Smith	Waskom.....Harrison	Willow Hole.....Madison
Troy.....Bell	Waugh's Rancho.....	Willow Point.....Wise
Truby.....Jones	La Salle	Will's Point.....
Trygillo.....Oldham	Waverly.....Walker	Van Zandt
Tulip.....Fannin	Waxahachie, c. h.....Ellis	Winberley.....Hays
Tunis.....Burleson	Wayland.....Stephens	Winchester.....Fayette
Turnerville.....Coryell	Wayside.....Panola	Windsor.....Kendall
Turtle Bayou.....Chambers	Weatherford, c. h.....	Winkler.....Freestone
Twin Sisters.....Blanco	Parker	Winnborough.....Wood
Tyler, c. h.....Smith	Webberville.....Travis	Winnton.....Gonzales
Toyah.....Pecos	Websterville.....Harris	Winona.....Smith
Tucker.....Anderson	Weesatche.....Goliad	Witting.....Lavaca
Turkey Creek.....Uvalde	Weimar.....Colorado	Wolf's Crossing.....
Upson.....Maverick	Welcome.....Austin	Burnet
Uvalde, c. h.....Uvalde	Weldon.....Houston	Womack.....Bosque
Valley.....Guadalupe	Wellborn.....Brazos	Wonders.....Nacogdoches
Valley Creek.....Fannin	Wesley.....Washington	Woodbine.....Cooke
Valley Mills.....Bosque	Wesner.....Goliad	Woodbury.....Hill
Valley Spring.....Llano	West Bevilport.....Jasper	Woodland.....Red River
Valley View.....Cooke	Westbrook.....Blanco	Woodlawn.....Harrison
Van Alstyne.....Grayson	West Falls.....Falls	Wood's.....Panola
Vansickle's.....Hunt	Westfield.....Harris	Woodville, c. h.....Tyler
Veal's Station.....Parker	Weston.....Collin	Wortham.....Freestone
Velasco.....Brazoria	West Point.....Fayette	Wren.....Washington
Vernon.....Wilbarger	Wharton, c. h. Wharton	Wrightsborough.....
Verona.....Collin	Wheeler.....Potter	Gonzales
Vickery.....Callahan	Wheelock.....Robertson	West.....McLennan
Victoria, c. h. Victoria	Whistler.....Kinney	Willow.....Gillespie
Viejo.....Kimble	White Hall.....Grimes	Wolf City.....Hunt
Viesca.....Falls	Whitehouse.....Smith	Worthing.....Lavaca
Viola.....Cass	White Mound.....Grayson	Wright.....Bexar
Voca.....McCulloch	White Oak.....Hopkins	Yarborough.....Grimes
Volo.....Bell	White Rock.....Hunt	Yellow Prairie.....
Voxpopuli.....Colorado	Whitesborough.....Grayson	Burleson
Vineyard.....Jack	White Sulphur Springs..	Yorktown.....DeWitt
Waco, c. h. McLennan	Cass	Youngsfort.....Bell
Waelder.....Gonzales	White Wright.....Grayson	Ysleta, c. h.....El Paso
Waketon.....Denton	Whitman.....Washington	Yegua.....Burleson
Waldeck.....Fayette	Whitney.....Hill	Zapp.....Fayette
Waldrup.....McCulloch	Whitt.....Parker	Zedlar's Mill.....Gonzales
Walker Station.....	Whittville.....Comanche	Zephyr.....Brown
Red River	Wichita Falls.....Wichita	Zulu.....Hansford

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Albany.....Shackelford	Floresville.....Wilson	Millican.....Brazos
Alvarado.....Johnson	Forney.....Kaufman	Mineola.....Wood
Anderson.....Grimes	Fort Concho..Tom Green	Montague.....Montague
Athens.....Henderson	Fort Griffin..Shackelford	Montgomery.....Montgomery
Atlanta.....Cass	Fort McKavett..Menard	Mount Pleasant...Titus
Aurora.....Wise	Fort Worth.....Tarrant	Navasota.....Grimes
AUSTIN.....Travis	Franklin.....Robertson	New Braunfels...Comal
Bandera.....Bandera	Fredericksburgh.....Gillespie	Oakville.....Live Oak
Bastrop.....Bastrop	Frio Town.....Frio	Orange.....Orange
Belle Plaine...Callahan	Gainesville...Cooke	Overton.....Rusk
Bellville.....Austin	GALVESTON...Galveston	Palestine.....Anderson
Belton.....Bell	Gatesville...Coryell	Palo Pinto....Palo Pinto
Blanco.....Blanco	Georgetown..Williamson	Paris.....Lamar
Boerne.....Kendall	Giddings.....Lee	Pilot Point.....Denton
Bonham.....Fannin	Goliad.....Goliad	Pittsburgh....Camp
Brackettville..Kinney	Gonzales.....Gonzales	Plano.....Collin
Brazoria.....Brazoria	Graham.....Young	Pleasanton....Atascosa
Breckenridge..Stephens	Granbury.....Hood	Refugio.....Refugio
Breham.....Washington	Grand View...Johnson	Rio Grande City..Starr
Brownsville...Cameron	Greenville....Hunt	Rockdale.....Milam
Brownwood....Brown	Groesbeeck...Limestone	Rockport.....Aransas
Bryan.....Brazos	Hallettsville..Lavaca	Rockwall.....Rockwall
Buffalo.....Leon	Hamilton.....Hamilton	Round Rock.....Williamson
Burton.....Washington	Hearne.....Robertson	Rusk.....Cherokee
Caldwell.....Burleson	Hempstead....Waller	Saint Jo.....Montague
Calvert.....Robertson	Henderson.....Rusk	SAN ANTONIO...Bexar
Cameron.....Milam	Henrietta....Clay	San Augustine...San Augustine
Canton.....Van Zandt	Hillborough...Hill	San Diego.....Duval
Carthage.....Panola	Houston.....Harris	San Marcos....Hays
Castroville...Medina	Huntsville...Walker	San Saba.....San Saba
Centre.....Shelby	Independence..Washington	Schulenburg....Fayette
Centreville...Leon	Indianola.....Calhoun	Seguin.....Guadalupe
Chappell Hill..Washington	Jacksborough..Jack	Seymour.....Baylor
Clarksville...Red River	Jacksonville..Cherokee	SHERMAN.....Grayson
Cleburne.....Johnson	Jefferson.....Marion	Stephenville...Erath
Coleman.....Coleman	Jewett.....Leon	Sulphur Springs..Hopkins
Collinsville...Grayson	Kaufman.....Kaufman	Taylor.....Williamson
Columbus.....Colorado	Kerrville.....Kerr	Terrell.....Kaufman
Comanche.....Comanche	Ladonia.....Fannin	Texana.....Jackson
Cooper.....Delta	LaGrange.....Fayette	Thorp's Spring..Hood
Corpus Christi..Nueces	Lampasas....Lampasas	Trinity.....Trinity
Corsicana.....Navarro	Lancaster.....Dallas	Troup.....Smith
Crockett.....Houston	Laredo.....Webb	Tyler.....Smith
Cuero.....DeWitt	Ledbetter....Fayette	Uvalde.....Uvalde
Daingrfield...Morris	Livingston...Polk	Victoria.....Victoria
DALLAS.....Dallas	Llano.....Llano	Waco.....McLennan
Decatur.....Wise	Lockhart.....Caldwell	Waxahachie....Ellis
Denison City..Grayson	Longview.....Gregg	Weatherford....Parker
Denton.....Denton	Luling.....Caldwell	Weimar.....Colorado
Dexter.....Cooke	McKinney....Collin	Whitesborough..Grayson
Eagle Pass....Maverick	Mansfield....Tarrant	Willis.....Montgomery
Elmo.....Kaufman	Marlin.....Falls	Will's Point....Winn
El Paso.....El Paso	Marshall.....Harrison	Winnborough...Wood
Ennis.....Ellis	Mason.....Mason	Yorktown.....DeWitt
Fairfield.....Freestone	Matagorda...Matagorda	
Farmersville...Collin	Mexia.....Limestone	
Ferris.....Ellis	Milford.....Ellis	
Flatonia.....Fayette		

HOUSTON POSTOFFICE.

Henry D. Johnson, Postmaster ; Seth B. Strong, Assistant.
Office—southeast corner of Preston and San Jacinto streets.

OFFICE HOURS.

Money Order Department—From 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., (Sundays excepted.)

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General Delivery—From 8 A. M. to 5 P. M.

General Delivery and Carriers' Window—(Sundays) from 9 to 10 A. M.

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Advantages Offered by the Texas Benevolent Association.

1. At the death of a member, from \$1,000 to \$5,000, according to degree, or so much thereof as may be contributed by the living members at the time of his death, is paid by the Association to the family or heirs of the deceased member.
2. Should the family of a deceased member be in immediate want at the time of his death, a sum not to exceed \$250 is advanced immediately to them as a loan on the amount to be paid out of the Benevolent and Relief Fund.
3. Should any member become insane, or totally blind, or incapacitated from earning his livelihood by loss of hands or feet, he receives one-half of the benefits that would be payable at his death.
4. In case of sickness and destitution the Association will pay from \$1 to \$5 a week to the sick member.
5. Members pledge themselves to be moral and temperate and assist each other in procuring employment, and to relieve each other in case of sickness and destitution.
6. This Association being established in Texas by Texans, for the exclusive benefit of citizens of Texas, offers reliable protection for the widows and orphans of our State.

TABLE OF DISTANCES.**HOUSTON & TEXAS CENTRAL RAILWAY—MAIN LINE.****From Houston.**

Eureka..... 7	Wellborn..... 89	Mexia..... 181	Richardson.... 277
Gum Island.... 13	Bryan..... 100	Wortham.... 189	Plano..... 282
Thompson's... 19	Benchley.... 108	Richland.... 199	McKinney.... 296
Cypress..... 26	Hearne..... 121	Corsicana... 211	Melissa..... 303
Hockley..... 36	Calvert..... 129	Rice..... 221	Van Alstyne... 313
Waller..... 41	Hammond... 138	Ennis..... 231	Howe..... 319
Hempstead.... 51	Bremond.... 143	Garrett.... 234	Sherman..... 329
Courtney..... 63	Kosse..... 154	Palmer..... 239	Denison..... 341
Navasota.... 71	Thornton... 162	Hutchins... 255	
Millican..... 81	Groesbeeck.. 170	Dallas..... 265	

WESTERN DIVISION.

Chappell Hill... 62	Ledbetter... 98	McDade..... 129	Manor..... 151
Brenham..... 72	Giddings.... 107	Elgin..... 139	Austin..... 166
Burton..... 85			

WACO & NORTHWESTERN DIVISION.

Reagan..... 152	Aquilla..... 209	Hico..... 271	Carbon..... 326
Marlin..... 160	Whitney.... 219	Alexander... 284	Cisco..... 340
Harrison.... 178	Morgan..... 241	Dublin..... 293	Erath..... 353
Waco..... 186	Walnut Spring 250	Mount Airy.. 297	Vesta..... 363
Ross..... 197	Iredell..... 260	DeLeon.... 305	Albany..... 374

WAXAHACHIE TAP DIVISION.

From Houston to Waxahachie.....	246 miles
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TEXAS CENTRAL—NORTHEASTERN DIVISION.

Kaufman..... 271	Terrell..... 281	Roberts..... 295
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MISSOURI PACIFIC RAILWAY.**INTERNATIONAL & GREAT NORTHERN DIVISION—GULF DIVISION.****From Longview.**

Longview..... 0	Reynolds..... 48	Lovelady..... 133	Gibbs..... 189
Foote's..... 5	Jacksonville.. 54	Red Branch... 137	Conroe's... 193
Kilgore..... 12	Pope..... 58	Trinity..... 146	Ayres..... 195
Reede..... 17	Price's..... 65	Carter's..... 147	Grand Lake... 196
Overton..... 22	Neches..... 70	Immin's..... 151	Medley..... 199
Jarvis..... 29	Suggs..... 74	Riverside..... 153	Halton's.... 204
Mineola..... 0	Palestine..... 81	Dodge..... 161	Hartley's.... 206
Lindale..... 12	Cronin..... 89	Phelps..... 165	Spring..... 209
Swan..... 18	Elkhart..... 94	Kelley's..... 171	Westfield.. 213
Tyler..... 26	Parker..... 100	Angle..... 173	Prairie..... 219
Whitehouse... 36	Grapeland... 106	Waverly..... 177	Cross Timbers 227
Troupe..... 45	Stark..... 112	Gillman's.... 180	Houston..... 232
Troupe..... 36	Crockett... 119	Spiller's.... 182	
Healey..... 42	Paso..... 125	Willis..... 185	

COLUMBIA BRANCH.**From Houston.**

Pierce Junction 7	Arcola..... 21	China Grove .. 32	Oyster Creek... 42
Arcola Junct'n 19	Sandy Point.. 29	Chenango..... 37	Columbia..... 50

HENDERSON BRANCH.

From Overton to Henderson.....	16 miles
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HUNTSVILLE BRANCH.

From Phelps to Huntsville.....	8 miles
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GEORGETOWN BRANCH.

From Round Rock to Georgetown....	10 miles
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TABLE OF DISTANCES—Continued.

SAN ANTONIO DIVISION.

From Palestine.

Tucker..... 9	Watson.....129	New Braunfels.230	Pearsall.....315
Oakwoods..... 18	Thorndale.....132	Corbyn..... 237	Derby.....324
Keechi..... 27	Taylor.....145	Davenport.....243	Frio.....331
Buffalo..... 35	Hutto.....153	Wetmore.....250	Cibola.....338
Jewett..... 44	Round Rock...162	Adams.....256	Catulla.....348
Marquez..... 55	Duval.....169	San Antonio...261	Tuna.....356
Lake..... 66	Austin.....181	Leon.....269	Twohig.....361
Englewood..... 75	Konns.....186	Medina.....274	Burro.....370
Franklin..... 77	Manhaca.....192	Kirkwood.....277	Encinal.....376
Elliott..... 84	Dupree.....196	Atascosa.....282	Cactus.....385
Hearne..... 90	Kyle.....203	Wallace.....291	Webb.....394
Gause.....100	San Marcos...212	Devine.....294	Green.....405
Milano Junct'n 110	Hunter.....219	Moore.....301	Sanchez.....411
Rockdale.....119	Goodwin.....223	Eden.....307	Laredo.....415

TEXAS PACIFIC RAILWAY—EASTERN DIVISION, VIA SHERMAN.

From Texarkana.

Trans-con. Je. 5	Blossom Prairie 81	Savoy.....139	Aubrey.....198
Whaley's..... 17	Paris..... 91	Bell's.....142	Mingo.....204
New Boston... 22	Brookston...100	Choctaw.....146	Denton.....209
DeKalb..... 34	Lookout.....106	Sherman.....155	Argyle.....216
Douglas..... 44	Honey Grove.112	Southmayd...165	Roanoke.....225
Annona..... 53	Windom.....117	Whitesboro...173	Keller.....230
Clarksville... 61	Dodd's.....122	Collinsville..179	Wataga.....235
Bagwell's..... 68	Bonham.....128	Tioga.....186	Hodge.....240
Bennett's..... 74	Caney.....133	Pilot Point...191	Fort Worth...214

EASTERN DIVISION, VIA MARSHALL.

From Texarkana.

Trans-con. Je. 5	Stall's..... 52	Big Sandy.....120	Terrell.....190
Lyons..... 10	Jefferson..... 58	Hawkins.....126	Lawrence.....194
Buchanan's... 13	Woodlawn..... 66	Graham.....130	Forney.....201
Sulphur..... 16	Marshall..... 74	Lake Fork.....134	Mesquite.....209
Alamo..... 20	Hallville..... 88	Mineola.....143	Scyene.....214
Forest..... 23	Lansing..... 91	Mack's.....146	H. & T. E. Cros'g 220
Lanark..... 26	Longview June 97	Silver Lake...150	Dallas.....221
Queen City... 28	Longview..... 98	Grand Saline..156	Eagle Ford...227
Atlanta..... 31	Willow Springs.101	Bolton.....162	Grand Prairie.234
Galloway..... 37	Camp's.....105	Stevenson.....166	Arlington.....240
Wayne..... 39	Gladewater...110	Edgewood.....167	Handley.....247
Kildare..... 44	Wilkins.....114	Will's Point...174	Fort Worth...253
Lodi..... 49	Neal's.....118	Elmo.....183	

RIO GRANDE DIVISION.

From Texarkana.

Fort Worth...253	Vigo.....383	Grelton.....543	Plateau.....728
Benbrook.....262	Baird.....393	Lagonda.....553	Wild Horse...736
Summit.....268	Clyde.....399	Midway.....562	Carrizo.....754
Aledo.....271	Elmdale.....408	Carson.....572	Eagle Flat...763
Earl's.....280	Abilene.....414	Odessa.....582	Arispe.....772
Weatherford..284	Tebbo.....422	Douro.....592	Sierra Blanca.772
Lambert.....291	Merkle.....430	Metz.....602	Etholen.....787
Millsap.....298	Trent.....437	Sand Hills....612	Malone.....791
Brazos.....308	Eskota.....445	Aroya.....623	Finlay.....800
Sparta.....315	Sweetwater...455	Pyote.....632	Madden.....808
Gordon.....326	Katula.....463	Quito.....642	Camp Rice...815
Strawn.....334	Loraine.....473	Pecos.....654	Porter.....823
Canyon.....341	Colorado.....483	Hermosa.....664	Rio Grande...831
Ranger.....348	Westbrook...492	Toyan.....674	Faben's.....840
Eastland.....358	Iatan.....502	Gomez.....684	San Elizario..847
Cisco.....368	Signal Mount.512	San Martin...694	Ysleta.....857
Delmar.....375	Big Springs...522	Antelope.....705	El Paso.....869
Putnam.....381	Morita.....531	Boracho.....717	

TABLE OF DISTANCES—Continued.

MISSOURI PACIFIC.

From Jefferson.

Kelleyville..... 5	Cason..... 40	Carroll's..... 83	Foster..... 131
Lassater..... 12	Pittsburg..... 50	Sulphur Sp'gs.. 93	Farmersville.. 139
Avlnger..... 18	Leesburg..... 57	Black Jack. 106	McKinney..... 155
Hughes' Spring 28	Scroggin's. 65	Campbell..... 113	
Daingerfield... 34	Winnboro..... 70	Greenville..... 123	

NEW ORLEANS DIVISION.

From New Orleans.

Gouldsboro 1	Delogney..... 49	Negrofoot..... 140	Marthaville ... 260
Gretna..... 2	Pikes Peak. 50	Hespith..... 147	Pleasant Hill... 270
Harvey's Canal 3	St. James. 51	Morrows..... 154	San Patrice... 230
Howard..... 5	Forstall. 54	Bunkie..... 164	Mansfield..... 238
Company's Cnl 7	Winchester. 59	Cheneyville... 172	Grand Cane..... 295
Westwego..... 8	Donaldsonville. 64	Lecompte..... 180	Gloster..... 303
Waggamon..... 11	White Castle... 70	Lamorie..... 183	Stonewall 310
Davis..... 19	Plaquemine..... 85	Moreland..... 196	Reisor..... 318
Luling..... 21	Baton Rouge J'c 89	Alexandra..... 193	Shreveport..... 328
St. Charles..... 25	Brusle Landing 0	Rapides..... 205	Shrevep't Junc 330
Dugan..... 29	West Baton R'ge 4	Boyce..... 210	Jewella..... 332
La Sasser..... 31	Gross Tete. 103	Sinnott..... 224	Greenwood 343
St. John..... 35	Maringouin 111	Derbonne..... 230	Waskom..... 349
Duke..... 37	Fordoche 120	Prudhomme... 237	Jonesville..... 352
Johnson..... 39	Ravenwood 127	Provenchal... 247	Scottsville..... 360
Vacherie..... 45	West Atchaf'ya 130	Robeline..... 254	Marshall..... 368

GALVESTON, HOUSTON & HENDERSON DIVISION.

From Galveston.

Poolville..... 3	Highland..... 14	Summit..... 35	Harrisburg..... 44
Eagle Grove.... 6	Dickenson. 22	Allen's..... 41	Houston..... 50
Virginia Point. 8			

MORGAN'S LOUISIANA & TEXAS RAILROAD.

From New Orleans.

Algiers..... 0	Tigerville 66	Olivier..... 120	Garland..... 180
Gretna..... 3	L'Ours..... 70	New Iberia.... 125	Dubuisson.... 182
N. O. P. Junc. 10	Bœuf..... 73	Burke's..... 130	Whiteville.... 186
Jefferson..... 12	Ramos..... 76	Cades..... 132	Barkeek..... 189
St. Charles..... 18	Morgan City... 80	St. Martin's R' d 133	Eola..... 195
Bouth..... 24	Berwick..... 81	Broussardville 138	Haas..... 200
Des Allemands 32	Pattersonville. 87	Vermillionville 144	Tex. & Pa'fic J'c...
Raceland..... 40	Bartels..... 90	Carencro. 151	Cheneyville... 204
Ewings..... 46	Bayou Sale..... 96	Grand Cobeau. 157	Lecompte..... 212
Lafourche..... 52	Franklin..... 101	Bellevue..... 161	Lamourie..... 215
Thibodaux J'c. 54	Baldwin's..... 105	Opelousas.... 166	Morehead..... 220
Terrebonne..... 55	Sorrel..... 110	Washington... 172	Alexandra..... 228
Chacahoula ... 61	Jeannerette.... 114	Beggs..... 176	

TEXAS & NEW ORLEANS AND LOUISIANA WESTERN RAILROADS.

From Houston.

Crosby..... 20	Sour Lake 63	Edgerley..... 126	Mermentau 182
Dayton..... 35	Beaumont..... 83	Lake Charles... 143	Rayne..... 202
Liberty..... 41	Orange..... 105	Welches 166	Vermillionville 217

TEXAS & ST. LOUIS RAILWAY.

From Texarkana.

Rogers..... 15	Mt. Pleasant... 61	Tyler..... 128	Trinity..... 181
Bunker Hill... 25	Big Cypress.... 68	Chandler..... 140	Kerens..... 189
Bassett's. 32	Pittsburg..... 73	Brownboro.... 149	Powell..... 196
Belden..... 43	Gilmer..... 91	Murchison.... 157	Corsicana 203
Morris..... 48	Big Sandy..... 106	Athens..... 165	Hubbard City... 229
Cookville..... 54	Winona..... 114	Malakoff..... 174	Waco..... 253

TABLE OF DISTANCES—Continued.

RIO GRANDE DIVISION.

From Waco.

Richie.....	8	South Bosque.....	11	McGregor Springs.....	20
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RED RIVER DIVISION.

From Texarkana.

Hyden's Mill.....	4	Cameron's Mill.....	12	Garland City.....	22
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FORT WORTH & DENVER CITY RAILWAY.

From Fort Worth.

Hodge.....	4	Herman.....	34	Sunset.....	59	Alma.....	89
Dido.....	14	Decatur.....	40	Bowie.....	68	Henrietta.....	95
Calef.....	25	Nina.....	51	Bellevue.....	79	Wichita Falls.....	110

AUSTIN & NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD.

From Austin.

Hancock.....	7	Cummings.....	20	Leander.....	32	Lertam.....	50
Watters.....	13	Brueggerhoff.....	26	Liberty Hill.....	39	Burnet.....	60
Int. & G.N.R.R.	16						

HOUSTON EAST & WEST TEXAS RAILWAY—NARROW GAUGE.

From Houston.

Seasonburg.....	6	Caney.....	29	Shepherd.....	56	Moscow.....	88
San Jacinto S.....	19	Cleveland.....	43	Trinity River.....	61	Natchez City.....	105
Parker.....	20	Africa.....	46	Goodrich.....	64	Lufkin.....	120
Hackney.....	23	Round Prairie.....	50	Livingston.....	72	Lewisville.....	135
Merriman.....	25						

GULF, COLORADO & SANTA FE RAILWAY.

From Galveston.

Eagle Grove.....	5	Rosenburg.....	66	Yellow Prairie.....	164	Valley Mills.....	259
Virginia Point.....	7	Dyer.....	71	Milano.....	175	Clifton.....	271
Hitchcock's.....	15	Wallis.....	82	Cone.....	184	Meridian.....	280
Hall's.....	21	Sealy.....	94	Cameron.....	188	Morgan.....	288
Alvin.....	29	Millheim.....	100	Buckholt's.....	197	Kopperl.....	295
Mustang.....	32	Bellville.....	107	Rogers.....	205	Blum.....	303
Arcola.....	43	Kennedy.....	116	Heidenheimer.....	213	Cleburne.....	317
Clear Lake.....	45	Brenham.....	126	Temple.....	218	Caddo Peak.....	325
House.....	46	Quarry.....	138	Moody.....	234	Crowley.....	334
Thompson's.....	50	Sommerville.....	141	Banks.....	242	Fort Worth.....	345
Crabs.....	58	Lyons.....	145	McGregor.....	243		
Richmond.....	64	Caldwell.....	158	Crawford.....	250		

TEMPLE & LAMPASAS DIVISION.

From Temple.

Belton.....	8	Copperas Cove.....	35	Slaughterville.....	46	Lampasas.....	56
Killeen.....	25						

DALLAS DIVISION.

From Cleburne.

Mendith.....	9	Mid Lothian.....	27	Duncan.....	40	Wrights.....	49
Alvarado.....	13	Cedar Hill.....	35	Hale.....	45	Dallas.....	53
Truelovis.....	17						

EASTERN DIVISION.

From Navasota to Montgomery.....	28 miles.
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NEW YORK, TEXAS & MEXICAN RAILWAY.

From Rosenberg.

Humbert.....	7	Wharton.....	26	Louisa.....	50	Ines.....	77
Margaret.....	16	MacKay.....	31	Edna.....	66	Victoria.....	92
Hungerford.....	20						

TABLE OF DISTANCES—Continued.**TEXAS-MEXICAN.****LAREDO DIVISION.****From Corpus Christi.**

Shops..... 1	San Diego..... 53	Pena.....100	Mexico June...158
Rogers'..... 12	Benavides..... 76	Los Angeles...115	Laredo.....161
Banquette... 25	Sweden 76	Aguilares .....131	
Collins..... 40	Realitos 86	Pescadita143	

GALVESTON DIVISION.**Galveston (Wharf).**

Gartenverine. . 2	Stringfellow... 4	Seaview.... .. 7	Lake 9
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GALVESTON, HARRISBURG & SAN ANTONIO RAILWAY—MAIN LINE.**From Houston.**

H.&T.C. Cr'osg 2	East Bernard.. 53	Borden..... 96	Luling... ..158
Peirce June ... 10	New Philadel'a 63	Weimar.....102	Kingsbury.....170
Stafford..... 21	Eagle Lake..... 70	Schulenburg..111	Seguin.....180
Walker..... 28	Alleyton..... 83	Flatonla.....124	Marion .....191
Richmond..... 34	Smith's Junc. 84	Waelder.....136	Converse. ....203
Rosenburg J'c.'37	Columbus 86	Harwood.....149	San Antonio .. 216
Randon..... 44			

MEXICAN & PACIFIC EXTENSION.**From Houston.**

San Antonio...216	Hondo City...266	Elm Creek....341	McKee's Siding394
I. & G. N. Cros'g220	D'hanis .....274	Eagle Pass J'c.349	Devil's River..401
Alazan..... 221	Sabinal.....287	Stanley.....356	Musquez.....411
Withers..... 225	Chatfield.....298	Pinto Siding..363	Fillmore.....420
Medina Siding.234	Uvalde.....308	Anderson.....367	Spofford.....433
Lacoste..... 241	Nueces River.316	Greenwood ... 373	Pecos .....442
Noonan's S'd'g251	Turkey Creek..327	Johnston ....378	
Harper..... 256	Waldo.....332	Del Rio386	

EAGLE PASS BRANCH.**From Eagle Pass Junction.**

Thompson..... 12	Eagle Pass 33
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HARRISBURG BRANCH.

From Harrisburg to Peirce Junction.....	8 miles
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LAGRANGE BRANCH.**From Columbus.**

Smith's Junc..... 3	Ellenger..... 19	LaGrange 31
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GONZALES BRANCH.

From Gonzales to Harwood.....	12 miles
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CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD.**NORTHERN RAILWAY, SAN PABLO & TULARE RAILROAD, AND VISALIA DIV'N.****From San Francisco.**

Oakland Pier.. 5	Bay Point..... 42	Ripon .....105	Madera.....185
Oakland (16 St). 7	Cornwall 50	Salida .....108	Sycamore ... 197
West Berkeley. 10	Antioch..... 35	Modesto.....114	Fresno..... 207
San Pablo 18	Brentwood.... 63	Geres.....119	Fowler.....216
Sobrante..... 21	Byron 68	Turlock.....127	Kingsburg...227
Pinole..... 24	Bethany..... 77	Cressey.....137	Cross Creek...235
Vallejo Junct'n 29	Tracy..... 83	Merced.....152	Goshen .....241
Port Costa..... 32	Banta..... 86	Athlone..... 162	Tulare .. ..251
Martinez..... 36	Lathrop..... 94	Berenda.. ....178	

TABLE OF DISTANCES—Continued.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

TULARE, LOS ANGELES & YUMA DIVISIONS.

From San Francisco.

Tulare.....251	Cameron.....371	Los Angeles....482	White Water...583
Tipton.....262	Mojave.....382	San Gabriel...491	Seven Palms...591
Delano.....282		Savanna.....494	Indio.....612
Poso.....294	Sand Creek....396	Puente.....502	Walters.....625
Lerdo.....302	Lancaster....407	Spadra.....512	Dos Palmas...642
Sumner.....314	Alpine.....417	Pomona.....515	Frinks.....633
Wade.....321	Acton.....427	Cucamonga...525	VolcanoSpr'gs.661
Pampa.....329	Ravena.....431	Colton.....540	Flowing Well.671
Callente....336	Lang.....439	Mound City...543	MammothTank683
Bealville....342	Newhall.....452	El Casco.....554	Mesquite.....694
Keene.....350	Tunnel.....456	San Gorgonio.563	Cactus.....708
Girard.....355	San Fernando.461	Banning.....569	Pilot Knob....722
Tehachapi...362	Sepulveda...474	Cabazon.....575	Yuma.....731

SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD OF ARIZONIA AND NEW MEXICO.

From San Francisco.

Yuma.....731	Maricopa.....887	Ochoa.....1034	Gage.....1178
Gila City....745	Sweet Water..902	DragoonSum't1044	Deming .. .1198
Adonde.....761	Casa Grande..913	Cachise.....1054	Zuni.....1209
Tacna.....771	Toltec.....923	Wilcox.....1064	Cambray.....1224
Texas Hill..793	Picacho.....932	Railroad Pass.1073	Aden.....1237
Aztec.....806	Red Rock.....946	Bowie.....1088	Afton.....1249
Sentinel...821	Rillito.....961	San Simon....1104	Lanark.....1259
Painted Rock.834	Tucson.....978	Stein Pass....1118	Straus.....1271
Gila Bend...850	Papago.....993	Lordsburg...1138	El Paso.....1286
Bosque.....860	Pantano.....1007	Lisbon.....1149	
Estrella...869	Mescal.....1016	Separ.....1158	
Montezuma..878	Benson.....1024	Wilma.....1169	

EL PASO DIVISION.

From San Francisco.

El Paso.....1286	Grayton.....1386	Paisano.....1494	Emerson.....1592
Ysleta.....1298	Torbert.....1396	Murphysville.1508	Sanderson..1600
San Elizario.1307	Dalberg.....1405	Altuda.....1523	Irwin.....1607
Rio Grande..1323	Haskell.....1414	Lenox.....1530	Eldridge....1614
Porter.....1331	Chispa.....1429	Marathon...1539	Dryden.....1621
Camp Rice...1339	Wendell.....1437	Warwick.....1548	Thurston...1628
Madden.....1347	Valentine...1445	Haymond...1555	Watkins....1636
Finlay.....1355	Ryan.....1461	Maxon Springs1568	Lozier.....1644
Malone.....1364	Aragon.....1471	Rosenfeld...1575	Eagle's Nest.1673
Sierra Blanca.1377	Marfa.....1481	Longfellow...1584	Pecos.....1683

TEXAS TRUNK RAILROAD.

From Dallas.

Bethuren.....7	Rylie.....12	Segoville....10	Kaufman.....35
Elam.....8	Kleburg.....14	Crandall's....24	
Sweet's.....10	Simonds.....17	Daugherty...28	

TEXAS WESTERN RAILWAY—NARROW GAUGE.

From Houston.

Westheimer...5	Habermacher .22	Leslie.....37	San Felipe ....48
Piney Point ..12	Wimberly...30	Pattison.....41	Sealy.....52

TEXAS TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.

From Houston to Clinton.....8 miles

TABLE OF DISTANCES—Continued.**GULF, WESTERN TEXAS & PACIFIC RAILWAY.**

From Cuero.

Thomaston.....	12	Victoria.	38	Lavaca.....	54	Indianola.....	66
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SABINE & EAST TEXAS RAILWAY.

From Sabine.

Beaumont.....	30	Kountz.....	55	Long's.....	66	Woodville.....	85
Concord.....	40	Village.....	65	Hyatt.....	70	Rockland.....	104
Carroll.....	51						

RIO GRANDE RAILROAD.

From Brownsville to Point Isabel.....	22 miles
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MEXICAN CENTRAL RAILWAY—MAIN LINE.

From Mexico.

Lecheria.....	13	San Antonio....	57	Ahoreado.....	134	Salamanca....	206
Cuautitlan....	16	Marques.....	75	Querretaro....	152	Irapuato.....	219
Teoloyucan....	22	Danu.....	87	Calera.....	164	Silaco.....	237
Huehuetoca....	29	Polotitlan.....	93	Apasea.....	172	Leon.....	257
El Salto.....	38	Cazadero.....	110	Celaya.....	181		
Tula.....	49	San Juan d'l Rio	110	Guaje.....	193		

CHIHUAHUA DIVISION.

From Pase Del Norte.

Mesa.....	10	San Jose.....	74	Chivatito.....	121	Encinillas.....	181
Tierra Blanca..	19	Carmen.....	83	Gallogo.....	139	Sauz.....	192
Samalayuca....	29	Ojo Caliente....	95	Puetto.....	151	Torreon.....	201
Los Medanos....	41	Las Minas.....	103	Laguna.....	164	Sacramento....	210
Candelaria.....	42	Montezuma....	113	Agua Nueva....	172	Chihuahua....	224
Ranchesia.....	59						

MEXICAN RAILROAD—MAIN LINE.

From Mexico.

Tepepam.....	20	Soltepec.....	70	Esperanza....	152	Atoyac.....	210
S. J. Teotihuacan.	27	Guadalupe....	77	Boca del Monte	156	Paso del Macho	216
Otumba.....	34	Apizaco.....	86	Bota.....	166	Cameron.....	224
La Pala.....	33	Huamantla....	102	Maltrata.....	169	Soledad.....	237
Ometusco.....	42	San Marcos....	113	Orizaba.....	181	Purga.....	244
Irolo.....	48	Ruconada.....	124	Fortin.....	192	Tejeria.....	254
Apam.....	57	San Andres....	137	Gordoba.....	197	Vera Cruz....	263

MEXICAN NATIONAL RAILWAY.

EL SALTO DIVISION.

From Catalogo.

El Salto.....	6	Cuautillan.....	19	Atzacapotzalco.	43	Colonia.....	48
Huehuetoca....	18	Lecheria.....	34	Tacuba Junction	45	City of Mexico.	50
Teoloyucan....	15	Tlaluepantla..	39	Tacuba.....	45		

LAMPAZOS DIVISION.

From Mexico Junction.

Rio Grande....	1	Arroyo Camazon	38	Colondrinos....	95	Salinas.....	147
Nuevo Laredo..	2	Rodriguez.....	44	Bustemente....	101	Topo.....	155
Sanchez.....	19	Mojina.....	59	Villaldama....	109	Estancia.....	163
Jarita.....	21	Lampazos.....	72	Palo Blanco....	126	Monterey.....	168
Huisachito....	34	Santa Isabelle..	84	Morales.....	143		

TOLUCA DIVISION.

From Toluca.

Lerma.....	9	Dos Rios.....	23	Naucalpan....	40	Calonia Station	45
Jajalpa.....	13	Rio Hondo.....	36	Tacuba Junct'n	42	City of Mexico..	
Salazar.....	19	San Bartolo....	39	Tacuba.....	42		

TABLE OF DISTANCES—Continued.

NEW YORK CITY TO HOUSTON, VIA GREAT SOUTHERN MAIL ROUTE.

New York City to Philadelphia.....	90	New York City to Mobile.....	1294
New York City to Baltimore.....	188	Mobile, via New Orleans, Mobile &	
New York City to Washington.....	228	Texas Railway, to New Or-	
New York City to Lynchburg.....	395	leans.....	141
New York City to Bristol.....	599	New Orleans, via New Orleans &	
New York City to Knoxville.....	730	Texas Railway, to Houston....	361
New York City to Chattanooga....	841	Total distance N. Y. to Houston..	1796
New York City to Montgomery.....	1114		

NEW YORK TO HOUSTON.

New York City to Cincinnati.....	757	Mobile to New Orleans.....	141
Cincinnati to Louisville.....	110	New Orleans to Houston.....	361
Louisville to Mobile.....	670	Total distance to Houston.....	2039

NEW YORK CITY TO HOUSTON.

New York via Albany to Buffalo..	440	Chicago, via Cairo and New Or-	
Buffalo to Cleveland.....	183	leans to Houston.....	1276
Cleveland to Toledo.....	113	Total distance N. Y. to Houston..	2256
Toledo to Chicago.....	244		

NEW YORK CITY TO HOUSTON, via PIEDMONT AIR LINE.

New York to Washington..	228	New York to Mobile.....	1226
New York to Lynchburg.....	395	New York to New Orleans.....	1367
New York to Atlanta.....	869	Total distance to Houston.....	1725
New York to Montgomery.....	1046		


READ THIS RECORD.

The Texas Benevolent Association during the year 1882, has paid in death claims more than \$35,000 on certificates, which had required from their holders a total outlay of only \$152. This amount of protection, on Old Line Plan, would have cost, payment in advance, just \$1,262 90; and on basis of present membership the T. B. A. may be said to have saved, as difference in cost, compared to old liners, nearly half a million dollars in eighteen months. Not only this, but we have placed valid indemnity within reach of countless worthy families, who could never have availed themselves of high-rate protection offered by Old Line Companies.

The Texas Benevolent Association relieves members of all lodge duties, and has thus far proved 50 per cent. cheaper than any institution in the world. For additional information, address,

R. B. PARROTT,
Business Manager, Waco, Texas.

 Only Good Seeds will Produce Good Vegetables.

Landreth's Seeds are Genuine. 

STATISTICS OF TEXAS BY COUNTIES—1882.

NAME OF COUNTIES.	Value'n of property in 1882.	Vote for Gov'r in 1882.		NAME OF COUNTIES.	Value'n of property in 1882.	Vote for Gov'r in 1882.	
		Ireland.	Jones.			Ireland.	Jones.
Anderson.....	2,745,370	1,671	1,343	Cameron.....	2,097,722	2,458	245
Andrews.....	unorg'zed	.....	.....	Camp.....	764,402	522	519
Angelina.....	848,574	834	117	Carson.....	unorg'zed	.....	.....
Araher.....	674,510	142	33	Cass.....	unorg'zed	1,406	1,543
Archer.....	709,442	38	15	Castro.....	unorg'zed	.....	.....
Armstrong.....	221,234	.....	.....	Chambers.....	450,248	200	106
Atascosa.....	1,091,556	478	83	Cherokee.....	1,657,843	1,559	1,162
Austin.....	3,345,439	493	1,716	Childress.....	2,600	.....	.....
Bandera.....	701,211	355	101	Clay.....	1,736,235	.....	.....
Bastrop.....	3,141,046	689	2,345	Cochran.....	unorg'zed	.....	.....
Bailey.....	.....	.....	.....	Coleman.....	1,733,603	455	131
Baylor.....	592,873	291	13	Collin.....	6,391,435	3,494	547
Bee.....	1,585,812	224	32	Collingsworth.....	58,505	.....	.....
Bell.....	5,010,520	2,272	953	Colorado.....	3,750,755	799	1,828
Bexar.....	11,795,253	2,651	2,069	Comal.....	1,528,440	472	545
Blanco.....	1,011,262	440	245	Comanche.....	1,798,993	848	424
Borden.....	191,145	16	.....	Concho.....	695,313	128	31
Bosque.....	3,092,439	1,078	521	Cooke.....	3,675,770	2,566	861
Bowie.....	.....	1,040	702	Coryell.....	2,184,444	1,173	401
Brazoria.....	.....	273	1,216	Cottle.....	165,685	10	1
Brazos.....	2,850,000	964	1,370	Crockett.....	unorg'zed	.....	.....
Briscoe.....	unorg'zed	.....	.....	Crosby.....	191,985	.....	.....
Brown.....	1,944,805	826	504	Dallas.....	10,619,090	4,387	1,730
Burleso.....	2,072,291	579	1,294	Dallam.....	unorg'zed	.....	.....
Burnet.....	2,153,238	557	643	Dawson.....	unorg'zed	.....	.....
Caldwell.....	2,643,107	383	471	Deaf Smith.....	unorg'zed	.....	.....
Calhoun.....	1,118,714	.....	.....	Delta.....	82,540	744	280
Callahan.....	1,174,389	353	138	Denton.....	4,723,676	2,364	690

De Witt.....	2,975,937	545	855	Hamilton.....	1,288,324	688	263
Dickens.....	187,650	.....	.....	Hansford.....	83,325	.....	.....
Dimmit.....	862,419	.....	.....	Hardeman.....	363,065	15	5
Donley.....	308,226	61	13	Hardin.....	1,056,520	129	218
Duval.....	1,919,211	535	25	Harris.....	11,908,112	2,142	3,011
Eastland.....	1,455,373	650	306	Harrison.....	3,026,364	1,000	1,081
Edwards.....	58,290	.....	.....	Hartley.....	unorg'zed	.....	.....
Ellis.....	7,211,013	3,304	763	Haskell.....	112,206	.....	.....
El Paso.....	3,974,444	1,053	81	Hays.....	2,086,210	812	599
Encinal.....	564,841	93	2	Hemphill.....	134,877	.....	.....
Erath.....	2,240,917	1,534	466	Henderson.....	1,625,785	845	654
Falls.....	3,483,900	1,307	1,472	Hidalgo.....	505,058	510	72
Fannin.....	5,158,300	2,538	812	Hill.....	4,361,645	2,281	802
Fayette.....	5,877,193	1,446	3,059	Hockley.....	unorg'zed	.....	.....
Fisher.....	440,796	9	1	Hood.....	1,367,956	734	364
Floyd.....	unorg'zed	.....	.....	Hopkins.....	2,334,735	2,312	545
Fort Bend.....	3,470,608	180	1,268	Howard.....	59,184	.....	.....
Franklin.....	482,078	568	319	Houston.....	2,320,723	1,690	1,287
Freestone.....	2,354,305	1,019	973	Hunt.....	3,304,609	2,969	444
Frio.....	1,095,528	194	211	Hutchinson.....	191,708	.....	.....
Galveston.....	18,661,249	3,318	2,325	Jack.....	1,750,236	536	379
Gaines.....	unorg'zed	.....	.....	Jackson.....	1,338,956	137	250
Garza.....	41,827	.....	.....	Jasper.....	796,185	357	9
Gillespie.....	1,282,795	248	307	Jefferson.....	1,968,039	411	302
Goliad.....	2,068,426	381	358	Johnson.....	4,875,128	2,475	641
Gonzales.....	3,545,818	2,262	1,119	Jones.....	701,524	.....	.....
Gray.....	103,586	.....	.....	Karnes.....	1,239,130	280	93
Grayson.....	8,111,428	4,071	2,072	Kaufman.....	4,355,747	2,189	732
Gregg.....	1,183,479	565	834	Kendall.....	908,623	93	377
Grimes.....	2,391,058	881	1,899	Kent.....	203,158	.....	.....
Guadalupe.....	3,025,044	1,134	885	Kerr.....	841,535	224	203
Hale.....	110,352	.....	.....	Kimble.....	1,189,866	150	190
Hall.....	unorg'zed	.....	.....	King.....	85,313	.....	.....

STATISTICS OF TEXAS BY COUNTIES, 1882—Continued.

NAME OF COUNTIES.		Vote for Gov'r in 1882.		NAME OF COUNTIES.		Value of property in 1882.		Vote for Gov'r in 1882.	
		Ireland, J Jones.				Ireland, J Jones.			
Kinney.....	.....	275	351	Mitchell.....	.....	1,100,987	187	116
Knox.....	139,870	.....	.....	Montague.....	.....	2,040,472	1,579	565
Lamar.....	5,482,432	2,105	726	Montgomery.....	.....	1,977,114	834	1,009
Lamb.....	unorg'zed	.....	.....	Moore.....	.....	unorg'zed	.....	.....
Lampasas.....	1,654,348	528	456	Morris.....	.....	.....	553	466
LaSalle.....	1,211,332	188	94	Motley.....	.....	343,630	35	.....
Lavaca.....	3,071,458	778	817	Nacogdoches.....	.....	1,136,990	1,398	332
Lee.....	2,017,261	369	1,114	Navarro.....	.....	6,039,109	1,781	1,053
Leon.....	1,762,780	1,241	1,003	Newton.....	.....	411,023	521	21
Liberty.....	1,087,565	352	379	Nolan.....	.....	908,276	160	92
Limestone.....	3,902,360	1,440	1,043	Nueces.....	.....	.....	754	303
Lipscomb.....	75,520	.....	.....	Ochiltree.....	.....	138,525	.....	.....
Live Oak.....	1,168,851	245	57	Oldham.....	.....	433,875	147	18
Llano.....	1,648,793	517	474	Orange.....	.....	804,145	248	254
Lubbock.....	37,250	.....	.....	Palo Pinto.....	.....	1,708,475	757	270
Lynn.....	unorg'zed	.....	.....	Panola.....	.....	.....	1,227	643
Madison.....	803,610	589	440	Parmer.....	.....	unorg'zed	.....	.....
Marion.....	1,430,936	459	726	Parker.....	.....	3,653,138	1,713	988
Martin.....	18,041	.....	.....	Pecos.....	.....	1,796,751	346	1
Mason.....	1,214,598	392	122	Polk.....	.....	1,441,353	552	243
Matagorda.....	1,750,045	183	484	Potter.....	.....	unorg'zed	22	.....
Maverick.....	.....	196	215	Presidio.....	.....	1,392,245	.....	.....
McCulloch.....	831,544	213	113	Rains.....	.....	726,625	344	221
McLennan.....	8,616,282	1,550	905	Randall.....	.....	unorg'zed	.....	.....
McMullen.....	937,156	144	26	Red River.....	.....	2,411,009	1,446	1,023
Medina.....	1,759,355	312	445	Refugio.....	.....	1,744,637	118	29
Menard.....	687,038	192	19	Roberts.....	.....	25,590	.....	.....
Milam.....	3,581,491	1,640	1,508	Robertson.....	.....	3,696,520	1,451	2,773

Rockwall.....	921,583	556	45	Travis.....	9,435,859	2,074	2,726
Runnels.....	902,651	209	2	Trinity.....	916,331	553	205
Rusk.....	3,398,204	1,922	1,438	Tyler.....	.....	427	556
Sabine.....	406,298	375	217	Upshur.....	1,260,898	1,165	591
San Augustine.....	677,086	517	295	Uvalde.....	1,606,149	420	107
San Jacinto.....	784,815	311	601	Van Zandt.....	2,078,282	1,328	803
San Patricio.....	1,321,720	126	17	Victoria.....	3,164,900	446	739
San Saba.....	1,630,253	437	400	Walker.....	1,591,460	522	1,049
Secury.....	104,480	18	9	Waller.....	1,993,259	407	1,011
Shackelford.....	1,037,300	232	58	Washington.....	6,050,209	1,354	3,575
Shelby.....	.....	1,104	432	Webb.....	1,963,709	669	249
Sherman.....	unorg'zed	.....	.....	Wharton.....	.....	115	643
Smith.....	3,523,290	1,746	1,965	Wheeler.....	764,838	.....	.....
Somervell.....	357,567	225	193	Wichita.....	412,031	86	39
Starr.....	1,672,814	4	642	Wilbarger.....	582,383	104	6
Stephens.....	1,166,676	587	79	Williamson.....	4,849,577	1,735	1,068
Stonewall.....	180,006	.....	.....	Wilson.....	1,551,624	.....	.....
Swisher.....	unorg'zed	.....	.....	Wise.....	2,980,602	.....	.....
Tarrant.....	7,300,686	2,854	1,472	Wood.....	2,089,298	1,188	834
Taylor.....	1,336,081	357	137	Yoakum.....	unorg'zed	.....	.....
Terry.....	unorg'zed	.....	.....	Young.....	1,498,880	542	151
Throckmorton.....	733,809	36	13	Zapata.....	745,240	66	174
Titus.....	924,894	817	246	Zavala.....	194,126	.....	.....
Tom Green.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

THE COMPTROLLER gives the following in relation to the cash balance in treasury January 1st: State revenue, \$500,845. Out of this the interest on the public debt, due January 1st, amounts to \$125,000; amount to available school fund, \$271,110. Deducting the interest money from the State revenue on hand, there remains \$375,720, an overplus not exceeding what is considered a necessary reserve to protect warrants against being forced

on the market in periods of fluctuation. The totals of this year's revenue have not been footed up, but they will not exceed \$1,800,000; against that there is nearly \$900,000 for schools and interest and sinking fund on public debt, leaving about \$900,000 for all other purposes of the government, with adequate provision for the care of the insane and other necessary appropriations.

BONDED DEBT OF TEXAS, JANUARY 1, 1881,

Bonds Issued and Redeemed since that Date, and Amount of Bonded Debt, September 1, 1882.

Date of Act.	Rate of Interest	Outst'ing Jan. 1, 1881.	Is- sued	Re- deme'd	Outst'ing Sept. 1, 1882.	When Due.
May 2, 1871....	Six per cent ..	\$ 75,000	.....	\$ 8,000	\$ 67,000	March 1, 1892.
Dec. 2, 1871....	Seven p'r cent	500,000	.....	33,000	467,000	April 1, 1892.
Aug. 5, 1870 ..	Seven p'r cent	636,000	.....	164,000	499,000	Pay'le Aug. 5, '90. Due Aug. 5, 1910.
March 4, 1874..	Seven p'r cent	990,000	.....	702,000	288,000	January 1, 1904.
July 6, 1876 ...	Six per cent..	1,647,000	1,000	1,000	1,647,000	July 1, 1906.
April 21, 1879 .	Five per cent.	1,117,300	.....	48,400	1,068,900	July 1, 1909.
April 21, 1879 .	Four per cent	4,620	.....	1,890	2,730	July 1, 1889.
		4,996,920	1,000	958,290	4,039,630	

Outstanding January 1, 1881, and issued since.....\$4,997,920 00
 Outstanding September 1, 1882..... 4,039,630 00

Reduction..... 958,290 00

Annual interest, January 1, 1881 \$310,079 80

Annual interest, September 1, 1882..... 244,129 20

Annual reduction in interest..... 65,950 60

Of the bonded debt (\$4,039,630), the special funds own \$2,547,100, leaving in the hands of individuals \$1,492,530.

HOUSTON AS A DRY GOODS MART.

Conspicuous Triumph in the Dry Goods Trade in the Southwest—The McIlhenny Company—The Mammoth Dry Goods Establishment of Texas.

In reviewing the status of any line of business, any light retrospect of the cause, sources and history of its fabric is often of interest. The observations and experiments of many centuries have developed but four materials or sources for the clothing of the human family; two of these are of the animal kingdom and two of the vegetable—silk, woolen, linen and cotton—and it is the concurrent testimony of all nations, that cotton stands in the front rank as the material for the clothing of mankind.

The town of Calicut, in India, gives the name of calico, that universally known cotton fabric. But when Joseph was Secretary of State of Egypt, or Prime Minister to King Pharaoh, cotton fabrics and woolen and silk goods were worn by the Egyptians. The Egyptian dead were embalmed, swathed about with white cotton cambric; and the Chinese and Hindoos wore silk garments, which was the national staple a thousand years before Christ. The East India spinners and weavers became renowned

for the fineness and beauty of their lawns many hundred years ago; and the East India or Hindoostan women, with rudest machinery and their feet, could produce a gauze so uniform and delicate that when wet and laid upon the grass the eye could hardly detect a film spread over the green sward, so attenuated and impalpable was the texture.

We have deemed this historical information appropriate in calling attention to the dry goods and notion house whose name heads this article. They occupy commodious warerooms on Franklin street, and their stock of dry goods embraces everything which is required for the Southern trade, including boots, shoes and hats. In company with Mr. S. K. McIlhenny, General Manager, we were shown through the establishment and visited the first department, in which is displayed a full and complete line of domestics and staples pertaining to this trade, with a heavy showing of shawls. Arriving at the second department we stopped. "This section of our house," said Mr. McIlhenny, "is exclusively devoted to

WOOLENS AND CASSIMERES,

which represent all the leading manufactories of those goods in this country, and the better class of Continental manufacturers, such as the English cassimeres and German tricoats."

Moving along through pyramids of stock, embracing every variety of style and quality, we came to the third department, where

NOTIONS

were displayed. There certainly was a miscellaneous class of merchandise at this point, covering an entire floor and piled to the ceiling. The reader may or may not have a fine idea of detail when speaking of notions and fancy goods, but the scribe viewing that sea of material and color simply made a note, which, reduced to the vernacular of the times, reads *immense*; it was all there. It seemed quite possible that all nations and people had a hand in the manufacture and demand of as many different materials and styles of goods.

HOSIERY AND GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS

Were seen in the fourth department, and it was observed that the same large quantity of merchandise in this line was ready for the trade that characterized the stock in the other departments.

Next came the boot and shoe, and then the hat departments, each representing all the latest styles and shapes in all grades

and qualities, from the cheapest to the most luxurious and expensive.

"Can you find a market for the enormous amount of material I see upon every side?" queried the scribe. It brought a smile to the face of Mr. McIlhenny, as he rejoined :

"We send these goods throughout our entire trade, which covers the great State of Texas."

"How many travelers do you employ?"

"A great many, and our trade is yearly increasing, admitting even to-day of a larger road force."

And the interviewer knows that it does. Houston should lay claim to a pride in this matter which belongs to her. It should acknowledge the care, judgment and fine capabilities with which these gentlemen have endowed their business, and this knowledge should be of incalculable benefit to the trade.

The McIlhenny Company are also cotton factors, and do a very extensive trade in that line.

After visiting the offices, which were found to be of the most elaborate description, our representative withdrew with the impression that no more complete dry goods establishment can be found in Texas.

A HISTORY OF SUCCESS.

Houston's Commercial Supremacy in the Grocery Trade— What Forty Years in the Grocery Line Can Accomplish.

Probably Houston has no interest more thoroughly developed than that of groceries. Her vast transportation system by water and rail, added to her extraordinary command of food supply, necessarily give such advantages that it would not be possible for her to be less than a great central grocery market. In certain specialties she is the greatest, and in the general trade she is one of the greatest markets of the Southwest.

The annual increase of this interest, both in the volume of business and number of concerns, has been very great. The enterprise of houses in this line is shown by a constant and rapid addition of new names as customers to the Houston market who are learning the advantages of placing their orders here. All this makes a very gratifying showing for the progress and development of the city. In order that our readers may

appreciate the growth of this trade, a brief mention of the firm of

T. W. HOUSE

will prove interesting.

For over forty years this house has stood in the front ranks of the commercial establishments of Houston. The founder, Mr. T. W. House, has passed away. He was known throughout Texas as the soul of honor, the embodiment of a successful financier, merchant and banker, a philanthropist, whose equal was never known in Texas, a man of boundless enterprise. His large estate and immense business, including a vast grocery trade, one of the most solid banking houses and the most extensive cotton and sugar plantation in Texas, has been bequeathed, solid and undivided, to his sons, who, from early boyhood, were trained to a knowledge of the business, and who have been distinguished for close and careful business habits, and who have inherited the abilities of their father. The grocery trade has for many years been in charge of Mr. T. W. House, jr., assisted by some of the most experienced gentlemen in this line known to the Texas trade. Under such auspices the business and affairs of the immense estate are conducted with all that vigor and prudence that has ever distinguished it. Perhaps there is no house in Texas so thoroughly and favorably known to the trade as that of T. W. House.

Mr. T. W. House located at Houston in the early days of the Republic of Texas and commenced business in 1837, which has been continued without interruption, despite of wars, financial disasters and business depressions, to the present day, and now it is speaking without exaggeration to say that it has a basis as solid as it is possible for any description of commercial venture to possess. The founder of this establishment, of which the city and State may well feel proud, was never content with the simple expansion of his own business, but never failed when occasion offered to lend the powerful assistance of his name and means to any and all enterprises that promised beneficial results to the whole country, and it would be easy to point to more than one work of general utility and usefulness that would have languished and probably died but for the assistance rendered in time of need. Previous to 1860 the business of Mr. House was confined to general dry goods and groceries, but the trade of the country grew so fast, and orders poured in on him so heavily, that he discontinued the dry goods branch of his business in

1872 and opened, in connection with his wholesale grocery, establishing a general banking business, which has made his name known favorably in all the monetary centres of the world, and it is due to his memory to say that no piece of paper bearing his signature was ever dishonored, and that exchange negotiated through his house passed current in every part of the commercial world. The founder of the grand establishment, T. W. House, died January 17, 1879, leaving an immense estate, and that, too, without encumbrance.

In going through this establishment we were struck by the extreme method and regularity which everywhere prevailed.

Every article that could by any possibility be associated with the grocery business is here found. They carry full lines of coffee, teas, sugars, tobaccos, wines, liquors, spices, etc., a dozen or more different departments, each one no inconsiderable business in itself. In fact they carry one of the most complete stocks of groceries in the South.

In connection with the grocery trade an enormous cotton factorage business is carried on, between 30,000 and 50,000 bales being handled yearly, varying according to the crop of the State. A banking business is also an important adjunct to this house. Many of the heaviest business firms and important railroad companies of the State keeping their accounts with Mr. House. The banking business aggregates about \$30,000,000 per annum.

Mr. House is also one of the largest owners of land in the State, having about 600,000 acres in some of the richest and most productive sections of Texas. One of the most valuable of these tracts of land is the House great sugar plantation at Arcola. This plantation has a world-wide reputation, and produces annually about 700 hogsheads of sugar and a large quantity of molasses. Cane grinding was commenced at this plantation on October 2d of this year. The cane crop this season is one of the heaviest for many years, and the quality of the product superior to anything heretofore produced, and will compare favorably with the product of any other plantation in the country.

It is just such houses as this which give to Houston that character, and brings to her counters buyers from distant parts. Such houses do more to advertise the city than could be done in any other manner. In this sense they are public benefactors, and none more so than T. W. House.

RAILROADS BEFORE THE LEGISLATURE.

[Houston Age.]

We do not know whether or not it is true, as reported, that the owners of railroads being operated in Texas are going to make a concerted movement before the coming Legislature to secure the repeal of the law that prohibits a charge of more than three cents a mile for carrying passengers, but it is not at all improbable. If the law is oppressive, it is unjust, and if unjust, it ought to be repealed. The *Age* is under very little obligation to the railroads. It has asked of them very few favors, and they are not much given to granting favors without being asked. But that is nothing to the point. The *Age* knows something of the benefits the State has derived from their construction and operation.

They have furnished facilities for travel, and for the transportation of merchandise, and of the products of farms and grazing land.

They have induced immigration, and attracted capital.

They have caused farms to be opened, and towns and cities to be built.

They have multiplied workshops and factories and stores and school-houses and churches.

They have given employment to labor, and rewarded industry, and furnished a large percentage of the money that has been the life current of commerce.

They have encouraged the education, increased the wealth, and promoted the prosperity of the people.

Whether there is an authority in the Legislature to regulate the rate of passage at all, and whether, if the authority exists, it was rightfully exercised in the passage of the three cents a mile act, are questions we do not now propose to discuss. We write now of the action only that it is said the railroad men propose to take before the Legislature. And we write of that, because the fact that railroad men propose going before the Legislature, seems to have excited the indignation of some of our brethren of the press.

In our judgment the railroad men may go before the Legislature with reason and propriety, and may present their grievances before that honorable body, and ask for such measures of relief, as they think they are entitled to. They may reasonably demand of the Legislature that they shall be dealt with, if not in a spirit of liberality, at least in a spirit of justice. They may rightfully insist that demagoguery, pondering to a false and foolish clamor, shall not make them the victims of injustice, wrong and oppression.

W. D. CLEVELAND.

The rapid growth and reputation of this house within the last few years is something really phenomenal, and is a standing riddle to those who are not acquainted with the real process of its development. Some ten or twelve years ago, Mr. Cleveland was doing a small business at the corner of Main and Franklin street, supplying the corner groceries and a few friends along the Brazoria Tap Road; altogether his business did not extend over twenty miles around Houston. To-day his business extends over nearly all the State of Texas. He has seven drummers constantly at work in as many sections of the State. His sales of groceries alone amount to one million and a half dollars a year, and he handles by far the largest amount of cotton of any factor in Houston, if not in the State. The secret of this marked success is not luck—which is only the fool's providence—nor extraordinary opportunities, for Mr. Cleveland had to make his opportunities; but simply downright business tact and energy. Customers came to him gradually and naturally, in response to his efforts to treat and serve them exactly as every one naturally likes to be treated and served; that is, with a loyal regard to his interest and feelings. In addition to this, he was quick to perceive the peculiar advantages of Houston as a business point and spared no money or trouble to make them known.

Thus for several years past he has not only advertised his own business very liberally, but also, and more especially, the claims of Houston as a business centre. He was the first to set forth in clear, earnest and sincere language what these claims are, and was largely influential in turning the tide of the interior trade towards Houston, in spite of the superior prestige and sharp rivalry of Galveston and New Orleans. One peculiarity of Mr. C.'s advertisements is their earnestness and evident sincerity, which is quite a contrast to the gross exaggeration and stilted style usually met with in that class of literature. In fact, Mr. C. may be said to have invented a new method of advertising. He tells his readers exactly what he has to say in plain, simple, direct language—the language of a business man who means business; and, having stated his case, he stands up to it. He advertises nothing but what he can do, and then does it. Hence every man who gives him a trial becomes a customer, who in turn induces another, and thus his business success is easily

explained without the theory of luck. Another, and one of the chief features of his business is the admirable system pervading every branch of his establishment.

Though there are upward of thirty employees connected with his business, they are so well organized and trained that everything moves as though by clock work, without friction or delay, each department taking care of itself, and yet working in conjunction with the rest, the spirit and policy of the chief being infused into the entire organization. His establishment, which should be visited to be appreciated, is a model of system and efficient service, and is in itself a fine example of Mr. Cleveland's remarkable executive abilities.

THE SUNSET ROUTE.

Perhaps the compiler of these notes hazards nothing in the assertion that the Galveston, Harrisburg & San Antonio Railroad has accomplished more to develop Western Texas than all other instrumentalities combined. Having its terminus at Houston, and pursuing a westerly course, it penetrates a section which though for beauty of scenery, salubrity and productiveness, is unrivalled on the face of the earth; has prior to the advent of this road been comparatively neglected. The Company, however, sent agents to Europe with circulars descriptive of the country, and the results have been made manifest in a continuous tide of hardy emigrants, under whose touch the country wherever they have settled has been made to bloom like the rose, and to yield its wealth of a greater variety of products than is known to any other like area of country on earth. The Company established homes for immigrants where cheap and comfortable accommodation was afforded, and the consequence is that under its influence, Western Texas has been converted into the finest agricultural section of the State.

But the great destiny of the G., H. & S. A. Railroad is yet in its infancy. In its grand course of 240 miles, from the Coast to the Alamo City, it penetrates lands devoted to the products of the extreme South, such as sugar and tropical fruits, to the cereals of the Northwest, and now reaches the banks of the Rio Grande and the boundaries of the Republic, and there meets the great lines from the Pacific coast and transport to the Texas seaboard the products of India, China and the East. Altogether, nothing in railroad construction in Texas has been so grandly fruitful in its results as the building of this road. The Company has been careful in its selection of officers. Mr. T. W. Pierce, jr., the General Passenger Agent, is a gentleman popular wherever he is known, while Capt. C. C. Gibbs, at the head of the freight department, is popular on the entire line of the road, and has been as accommodating to the mercantile community as to the agriculturalist.

THE TEXAS BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION.

An Institution for the People which Originated Here.

This is purely a Texas institution, operates only in this State, and should be made known to everybody, especially those of smaller means, and workingmen and women. It is the TEXAS BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION, the importance of which led us to investigate, because we found that everybody belonged to it. This institution is for the purpose of giving the poor, as well as the rich, an opportunity to insure their lives on a mutual plan, at once simple, cheap, equitable and feasible. It is on exactly the same plan as the Knights of Honor (which is too well and favorably known to be cried down or need explaining) except in three particulars: The TEXAS BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION gives you an insurance of from \$1000 to \$5000 at death at less cost than the Knights of Honor, because you do not have to contribute to the support of a Lodge. No time is lost in attending Lodge meetings, and assessments are made direct to the principal office in Waco. The incorporators and managers are men widely known in Texas for business ability and integrity, and Col. R. B. Parrott, the business manager, is known throughout the South as one of the best informed and most experienced insurance men.

From a careful perusal of records of benevolent institutions, we find 216 organizations using assessment plans have paid out during the last seven years over \$30,000,000, at an average cost, age 40, of \$9 86 per \$1000, while the same insurance in old line companies would be \$31 30. Old line companies during the past thirty years have not applied over 23.33 per cent. of premium receipts to paying policies, which show to the most inexperienced that protection can be carried on a mutual basis 77.68 per cent. less than on old line plan, and each man carries his own money in his pocket, only paying out when a member dies.

An article of true merit is "Mrs. Van Sicklen's Carbulated Family Salve for Sores, Piles and Skin Diseases." It is prepared by Dr. T. Chagnon, Brooklyn, New York, under the direction of Mrs. Van Sicklen, and our word for it, no one will make a mistake by having their druggist procure a box of it for them. It is a handy thing to have around when it is wanted—Mrs. Van Sicklen's Carbulated Family Salve.

GALVESTON.

Situated on Galveston Island, fronting on Galveston Bay, and running back directly to the Gulf, is considered the chief commercial metropolis of Texas. Galveston is the second port in the country in direct export of cotton. Ships from every maritime nation in Christendom anchor at her wharves. Two lines of steamers ply between this port and New York, one touching at New Orleans, while others run to the lower Texas coast, and Matamoras, Mexico. Two railroads connecting by the shortest routes with the entire railroad system of the States have their termini here. A number of Galveston merchants control large capital, and conduct business upon a mammoth scale. The import duties received at the Galveston Custom House rate high, and increase in the ratio of the rapid growth in population and material development of the State.

Galveston possesses a number of attractions. Her business houses are stately and unsurpassed, if equaled, by any other city in the South. The streets run at right angles, are wide, clean and attractive. The residences are neat, and in many instances sumptuous. The beach, bordering on the Gulf of Mexico, affords a drive unsurpassed on earth.

The great drawback to the more rapid growth of Galveston has been the outlet bar, but the very liberal government appropriation made by the last session of Congress is being expended in developing the channel, and it is thought will result in admitting vessels of large tonnage to the wharves. Considering the marvelous progress made by Galveston in the acquisition of wealth, and the establishment upon a firm basis of an extensive foreign as well as domestic commerce, it is safe to assume that with this important work perfected, her geographical advantages as the nearest ocean outlet from the Northwest and the Pacific, will render her one of the foremost cities of the Continent. In the shape of industrial enterprise, Galveston has a number of cotton compresses of enormous capacity, extensive iron foundries, flouring and oil mills, and other important industries. The financial facilities of the city for heavy trade are exceptionally large.

OUR GALVESTON ADVERTISERS.

A. ALLEN & CO.—This is one of the oldest business houses in the State. They are prepared to execute orders for all marble

work, such as monuments, etc., and their facilities for reaching all parts of Texas are unexcelled.

N. J. CLAYTON, ARCHITECT.—Some of the finest buildings in Houston and Galveston are the work of this well known architect, whose reputation is well established throughout Texas.

SIMONS & SHAW—Have the largest furniture house in Galveston and can fill any order for goods in their line at short notice.

PFEIFER & HOLLACHER—Supply show-cases of as fine quality and at as low rates as can be had anywhere in the United States. Send for their catalogue.

J. P. KINDRED—Has a large quantity of valuable lands in Yoakum and Terry counties for sale. See advertisement.

H. HABINE, 116 POSTOFFICE STREET—Manufactures to order all kinds of clothing. See his advertisement.

J. F. SIMONS.

FRANK D. SHAW.

SIMONS & SHAW,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
FURNITURE,
CARPETING, MATTING, OIL CLOTH,
— AND —
House Furnishing Goods Generally,
120, 122 and 124 Tremont Street,
GALVESTON, - - - - - TEXAS.

Curtains, Shades and Hollands. Window Cornices Made to Order.



A. ALLEN.

CHAS. S. OTT.

A. ALLEN & CO.,
—Wholesale and Retail Dealers in—
**ITALIAN AND AMERICAN
MARBLE.**

Sculpturing a Specialty.
GALVESTON, - - TEXAS.

J. P. KINDRED,
Real Estate Agent,
103 STRAND, GALVESTON, TEXAS.

For Sale, in Yoakum and Terry Counties, 320,640
Acres of Land. 5,000 Acres in Briscoe County.

H. HABINE,
Merchant Tailor,
116 POSTOFFICE ST., GALVESTON, TEXAS,
(Under Masonic Hall.)

DYEING & SCOURING A SPECIALITY.

N. J. CLAYTON,
ARCHITECT,
Corner Strand and Tremont Streets, Galveston, Texas.

Large or Difficult Construction a Specialty.

PFEIFER & HOLLACHER,
GALVESTON, - - - - TEXAS,
Manufacturers of all kinds of

S H O W C A S E S
IN METAL AND WOOD.

Oval Fronts a Speciality.

Illustrated Catalogues sent on Application.

Scribner's LUMBER & LOG BOOK.

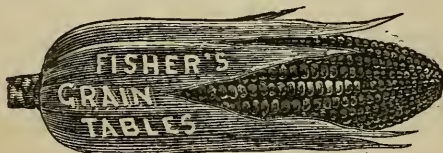


NEARLY A MILLION SOLD.

Most complete book of its kind ever published. Gives measurement of all kinds of Lumber, Logs, Plank, Scantling; cubical contents of square and round Timber; hints to lumber dealers; wood measure; speed of circular saws; care of saws; cord-wood tables; felling trees; growth of trees; land measure; wages, rent, board, interest, stave and heading bolts, etc. Standard book throughout the United States and Canada. Be sure and get the new illustrated edition of 1882. Ask your bookseller for it. Sent, post-paid, for 35 cents.

G. W. FISHER, Box 238, Rochester, N. Y.

EVERY FARMER AND MILLER SHOULD HAVE



192 pages, pocket form. Has over 20,000 different calculations of Grain; full of useful tables for casting up grain, produce, hay; cost of pork; interest; wages tables; wood measurer; ready reckoner; plowing tables; more miscellaneous matter and useful tables for farmers and others than any similar book ever published. Its hay tables show how much 100 pounds or more of hay will come to at from \$4 to \$20 per ton. Hay rule for finding the price per ton. Tables for finding the number of bushels of grain in boxes and bins. Quantity of hay in a stack or mow. Tables giving the number of pounds of different kinds of grain in a bushel in different States. It is just the book wanted by any farmer, miller, and grain dealer, and will save time and many mistakes by hasty calculations in figures. Ask your bookseller for it. Sent, post-paid for 40 cents. Agents can make money selling this book. Address

G. W. FISHER, Box 238, Rochester, N. Y.

OUR NEW YORK OFFICE.

NEW YORK OFFICE OF BURKE'S TEXAS ALMANAC, }
NEW YORK, November, 1882. }

Our patrons will learn that since the issue of our last Annual, Texas has largely increased in population and wealth. The immigration to the state during the past twelve months, has exceeded by many thousands that of any former year. New towns are springing into existence as if by magic, throughout this vast domain. Every branch of industry is in a thriving condition. No inhabitant willing and able to work need remain poor.

For the statistics of progress made during the past year, the reader is referred to the preceding pages. It requires much labor and expense to collect all the information about Texas and its climate and resources, given in these pages. The principal source of profit to a publication of this kind, is the advertising patronage. We hope the friends of Texas will bear this fact in mind and advertise liberally; by so doing they will also promote their own pecuniary interests.

As our advertising space is limited, we have solicited advertisements in this department only from merchants and manufacturers interested in Texas trade. We believe every intelligent merchant that visits the North, or sends on his orders for merchandise, has a copy of Burke's Texas Almanac in his place of business. By consulting its pages and bringing North with him a memorandum of such houses as deal in goods he wants to buy, he can save time and money by calling on them.

If many of the idle young men about New York and other Northern cities would pluck up energy enough to emigrate to Texas and go to work, they might soon become useful and respectable members of society. An Austin, Texas, paper, says: "A forcible illustration of what a young man may do, determined to accomplish something of himself, has been brought to our knowledge. At the close of the war a young man, whose name we will not mention, came to Austin in search of employment. Being a stranger, with no means and nothing to do, he determined to go on a farm. Instead of losing a half year in town in idleness and the vain pursuit of a competency without due effort, he went across the river and engaged some ground and went to work. He planted corn and cotton. The first year he succeeded in paying expenses, and saved something besides. The second year he made all the corn and cotton the ground would produce with laborious attention, and, in addition, some twenty barrels of sorghum molasses, all of which brought good prices. This

season he has a large field in corn, cotton and other things, in good condition, which will bring large returns. He is out of debt, and as soon as the crop is marketed will have hard money enough in hand to buy a suitable place, which he will improve on his own account."

A gentleman who immigrated to Texas from Georgia since the war, after three years in Texas, writes: "I have found the climate of Texas remarkably favorable to health. It is the best I have ever enjoyed anywhere. The whole country is more free from low, marshy, miasmatic lands, than any State I have lived in; and the entire State is swept over by the salubrious breezes from the gulf, which prevail through spring and summer, rendering the day pleasant, and sleep at night a luxury. What are called sultry days or nights are here of rare occurrence, and sunstroke is almost unknown in the State.

"No farmer, not even the poorest, need be without an abundant supply of milk and butter, for his milch cows will come up to their calves at night without the trouble of herding, and all his stock cattle require is occasional herding, and branding and marking the calves in spring and fall. It actually costs scarcely more to raise a beef here worth fifteen dollars, than a chicken in Georgia worth ten cents, and any farmer may easily have a flock of sheep, and the first year's clipping of wool often more than pays for the investment."

Cotton, cattle and sheep raising are among the most profitable occupations in Texas, and improvements in those industries are constantly being introduced.

COTTON.

The ravages of the Cotton Worm can now be easily stopped by the use of "London Purple," advertised in the following pages. It will supersede Paris Green altogether. W. R. Lasenby, of Cornell University says: "It is cheaper, stronger, more finely divided, and possesses greater adhesiveness than Paris Green." W. J. Jones, Galveston, first appointed by the Entomological Bureau to observe its effects in Texas, reports: "I witnessed the application during the past season, of 'London Purple' for the destruction of the Cotton Worm in this State, and although the continued showery weather was adverse to its full and immediate results, I know that in *every instance*, from parties who used it, they were fully satisfied with it." J. M. Reuss, in a letter to the *Galveston News*, says: "My opinion is that the advantages of the Purple to other arsenical Cotton Worm Poisons, are the following: 1.—Its cheapness, costing little more than five cents to the acre. 2.—Its easy preparation. 3.—Its intense color, which makes it less dangerous. It is readily distinguished wherever spilt or left in any place. 4.—Its quality of being always of uniform strength, and its improbability of adulteration. 5.—Its fine

molecular state, which makes it adhere well to plants, and not so easily washed off by rain. 6.—Its efficiency in killing the worms, as well as any other arsenical poison applied in proper strength, and its perfect safety to plants. In fact, most of the farmers who have tried it, say: 'It is the best we have ever used.' "

CATTLE AND SHEEP.

We have pleasure in asking the careful attention of every stock raiser and stock owner in Texas, to the advertisement of our friends, Messrs. Kidder & Laird, of 83 John Street, New York City, Sole Agents for "BUCHAN'S CRESYLIC OINTMENT," and "CRESYLIC SHEEP DIP," articles that have been favorably known, and universally used in this State for the past fourteen or fifteen years. It is a satisfaction to us to know that these compounds are, and have been UNRIVALLED for the purposes for which they are advertised. The "Buchan's Cresylic Ointment," for DESTRUCTION OF SCREW WORM, is the staple remedy for this pest of the stockmen, and is universally used for curing foot rot, galls, sores, etc. We learn that Messrs. Kidder & Laird, (whose chemist is constantly at experiment,) have discovered an improved method of making the Ointment, and we are assured that the Cresylic Ointment for 1883, *will be better than ever before.*

The "Buchan's Cresylic Sheep Dip," is an INFALLIBLE REMEDY FOR SCAB IN SHEEP, and destructive of all the parasitic life that so infest these animals. Messrs. Kidder & Laird also sell a very useful "*Carbolic Animal Soap*," known as "No. 11," and a line of fine Carbolic Soaps of all kinds. All these goods can be found at the drug and grocery houses throughout the State, and we refer our readers to the Agents, at 83 John Street, New York, for any further information, which will be cheerfully given.

SHEEP AND WOOL.


Sheep husbandry is one of the most profitable employments in Texas. John L. Hayes, Esq., Secretary of the National Association of Wool Growers, says: "In its adaptation for sheep husbandry, Texas possesses decided advantages over our other Southern States, enormous ones over the Northern and Eastern States, and many over California and the trans-Missouri regions. The cheapness of land; its natural fertility; its genial climate and exemption from tempestuous weather, except in the northers, whose severity is generally much exaggerated; the absence of seasons of continuous drought, owing to the influence of the gulf; the possession of permanent winter grasses, making the pasturage perennial, are advantages which will make Texas one of the great wool producing countries of the world."

Science has brought to perfection remedies for all the diseases and insects to which Sheep are liable. Among these preparations we call attention to "LITTLE'S CHEMICAL FLUID," for making the "NEW SHEEP DIP," of which the proprietors say: "It does not require heating nor any preparation; simply add COLD water and it is ready for use. Saves half time, all fire and heating utensils. Is self-mixing, easily applied, and always effective. Usable in full fleece or when shorn, and safely applicable in WINTER. Is of a warm and protecting nature, and does not wash off in stormy weather. Makes the skin soft and loose, the wool clean, lustrous, and silky, and develops that bright bloom so much prized by flock masters. Increases flesh. Repays cost four times over. Profitable to dip Sheep several times a year, even when free from Scab or Lice. Harmless to animal, person, or clothing, and available for internal use, being positively non-poisonous and non-corrosive. Its high concentration renders it easy and cheap to transport. It is superior to any other "Dip" in all respects, having every good quality without any disadvantage whatever, and the cost is less."

Mr F. W. Schaeffer, of San Diego, Texas, gives the result of his experience as follows: "'Little's Sheep Dip' is the best Sheep Dip for Scab I ever tried, at 25 gallons of water to one of Dip. The using of cold water, dispensing with the use of wood and the loss of time consumed in heating water, more than counterbalances the apparent increased cost over tobacco. With cold water I can dip double the number of Sheep in one day, and in weather that I would not be able to dip with a warm liquid."

The Ninth Annual Report of the New Jersey Board of Agriculture, 1881, states that "'Little's New Sheep Dip,' has been adopted with complete success on the Sheep farm of the Secretary of State (Henry E. Kelsey), located in Sussex County. This dip or fluid, which is rapidly coming into use in the United States, has, it is claimed, no poisonous qualities, and can be used to destroy lice on other animals as well as Sheep; it is also used as an internal remedy for worms, and as a wash for sores."

We quote the above because of the importance of these preparations to Texas interests. Mr. T. W. LAWFORD, Baltimore, Md., is the General and Wholesale Agent, and will forward testimonials and prices to parties asking for them; see page 200.

 An index will be found towards the end of the book, to all the houses advertising under this head.

The merchants and manufacturers whose advertisements follow, will cheerfully mail catalogues and prices to dealers asking for them.

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" " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "	2 gr.	2.20 & 2.00	"
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Bi-Sulphate Quinine is much more soluble than the Sulphate, the latter requiring seven hundred parts of water to dissolve it, while the Bi-Sulphate dissolves in ten. McKesson & Robbins' Bi-Sulphate Quinine Pills are more soluble and more assimilable than Sulphate taken in powder.

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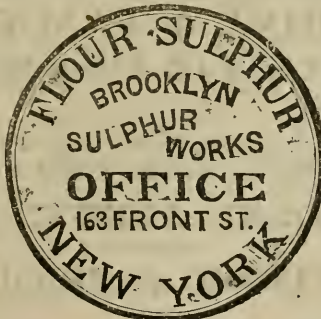
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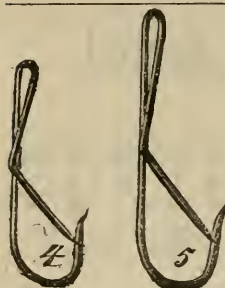
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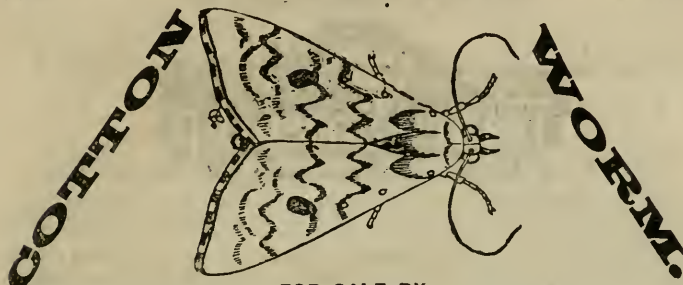
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The Fluid is Very Cheap, for One Gallon mixed with water will make 100 Gallons of Dip; and in fine, no Farmer, Sheep-breeder, or Stock-raiser, should be without a supply of this inimitable preparation.

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My Whiskey has been recommended by the Surgeon-General of the United States Army and other Surgeons, as well as by many private practitioners and gentlemen.

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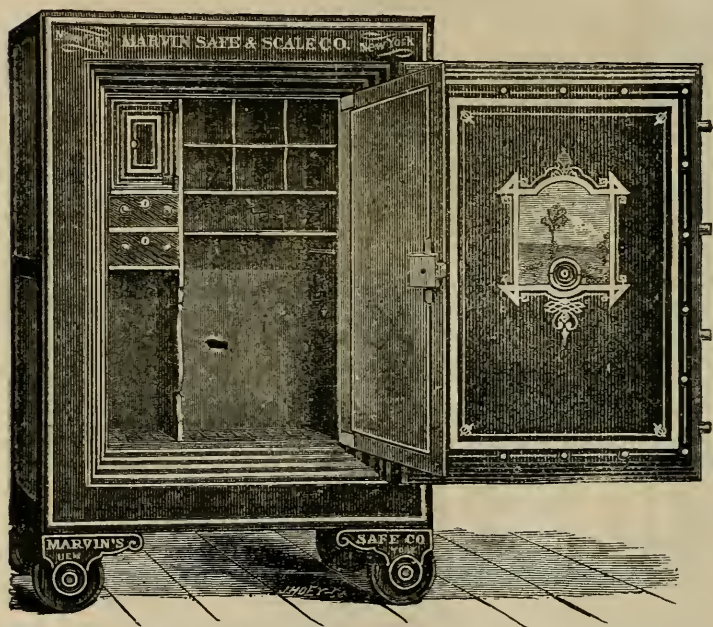
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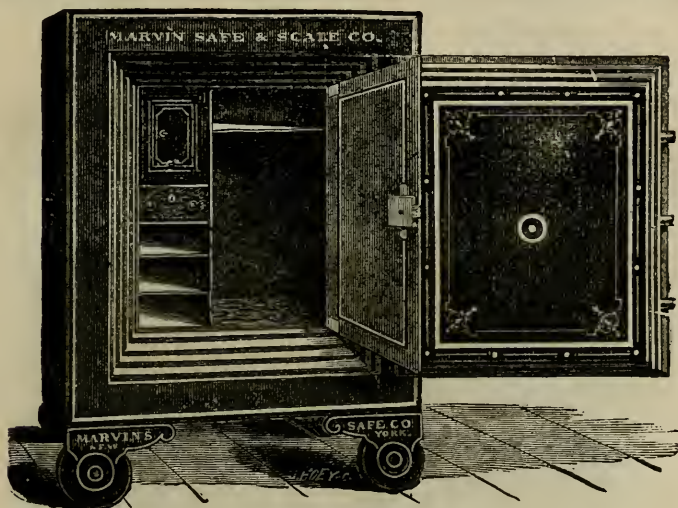
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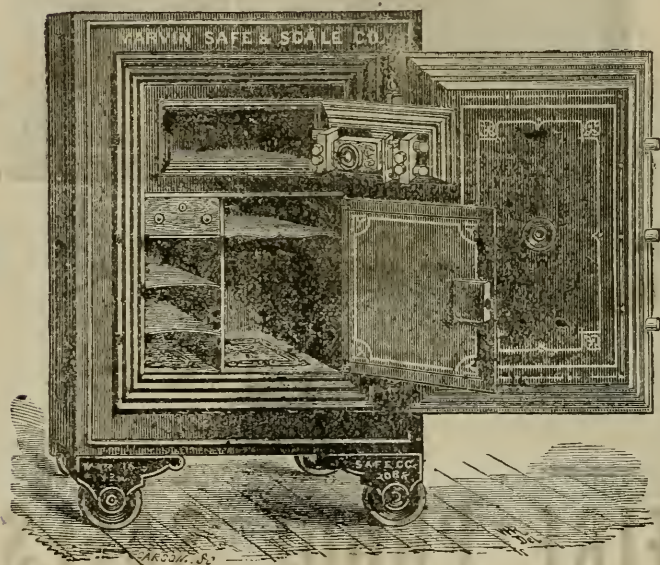
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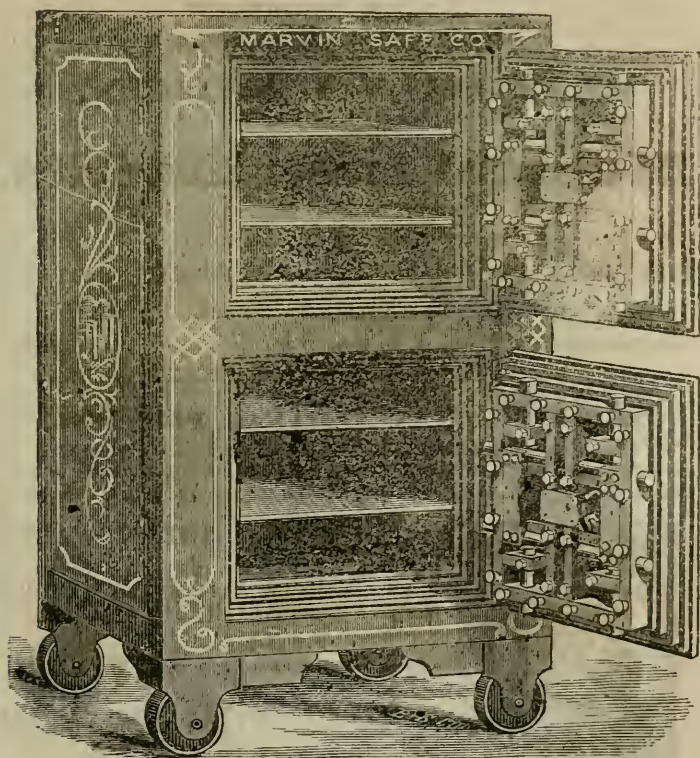
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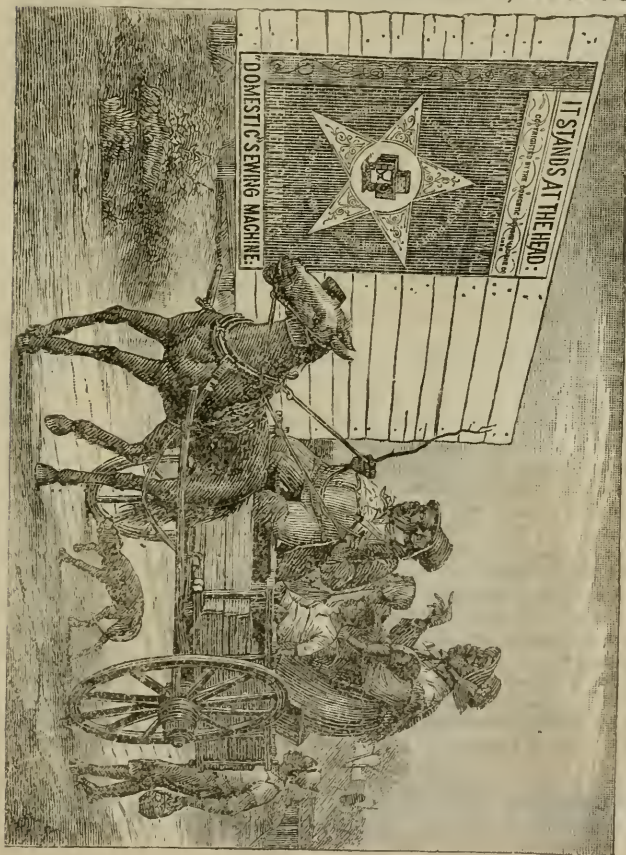
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Weimar,	Marion,	Victoria,	Rockdale,
Flatonía,	LaGrange,	Seguin,	Etc., Etc., Etc

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Texas Pass. Agt.

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J. WALDO, *Traffic Manager, HOUSTON, TEXAS.*

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R. LESSING, of Lessing, Solomon & Co., Waco.
HON. GEO. CLARK, Ex-Attorney Gen'l, Waco.
L. B. BLACK, Cashier Waco National Bank.
ED. ROTAN, of Kellum & Rotan, Waco.
JNO. L. DYER, of Clark & Dyer, Waco.
JNO. F. MARSHALL, Grocer, Waco.
H. W. BROWN, Physician, Waco.
HON. L. S. ROSS, Senator 22d District, Waco.

Trustees :

W. B. Trice,
Ed. Rotan,
R. Lessing.

Business Manager :

R. B. Parrott, Waco, Tex.

Depository :

Waco National Bank.

Medical Director :

H. W. Brown.

Legal Advisers :

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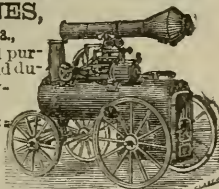
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Fig. 1.

Fig. 2.

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Steam Engines, Horse
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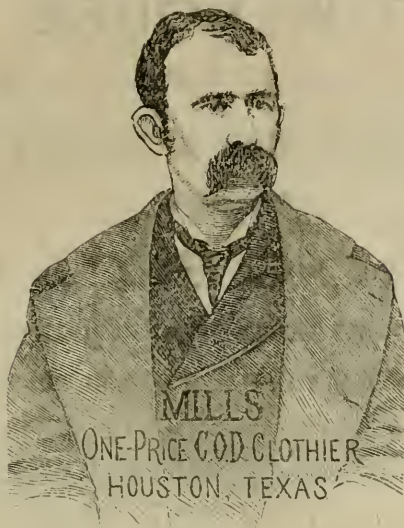
Every package of this Company's Brand of Strictly Pure White Lead bears the following guarantee :

The The White Lead contained in this Package is guaranteed by the Manufacturers, the SOUTHERN WHITE LEAD COMPANY, ST. LOUIS, MO., to contain no adulteration whatever. It is composed entirely of perfectly PURE CARBONATE OF LEAD and LINSEED OIL, and is sold subject to Chemical Analysis and the BLOW-PIPE TEST.

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HOUSTON, - - - - - TEXAS.

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Receiving, Forwarding and Storage BUSINESS.

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Secretary and Treasurer.

W. D. CLEVELAND,
President.

CONSIGNMENTS OF COTTON RESPECTFULLY SOLICITED

THE EIGHTEENTH LEGISLATURE.

The Names and Postoffice Addresses of Its Members.

Below we give a list of Senators in the next Legislature, with their postoffice addresses. According to our information all are Democrats, except Stratton, of the Tenth District, who is classed as an Independent: also a list of the Lower House, excepting five districts, and who are Democrats, except where otherwise indicated:

SENATORS.

1. S. B. Cooper, Woodville.
2. F. L. Johnson, Centre, Shelby county.
3. W. H. Pope, Marshall.
4. John A. Peacock, Daingerfield.
5. W. E. King, Pittsburg.
6. John C. Buchanan, Mineola.
7. John Y. Gooch, Palestine.
8. M. Y. Randolph, Madisonville.
9. J. W. Jones, Houston.
10. Asa E. Stratton, jr., Ind., Brazoria.
11. S. C. Patton, Hallettsville.
12. A. Chesley, Bellville.
13. J. P. Fowler, Bastrop.
14. J. S. Perry, Rockdale.
15. L. J. Farrar, Groesbeeck.
16. Barnett Gibbs, Dallas.
17. John Johnson, McKinney.
18. W. O. Davis, Gainesville.
19. A. S. Matlock, Montague.
20. W. R. Shannon, Weatherford.
21. W. H. Getzendaner, Waxahachie.
22. J. A. Martin, Marlin.
23. A. J. Harris, Belton.
24. A. W. Terrell, Austin.
25. Geo. Pfeuffer, New Braunfels.
26. Rud. Kleberg, Cuero.
27. N. G. Collins, San Diego.
28. A. W. Houston, San Antonio.
29. J. R. Fleming, Cisco.
30. J. H. Traylor, Granbury.
31. W. A. Evans, Bonham.

REPRESENTATIVES.

1. W. L. Douglas, Beaumont.
2. James E. Hill, Livingston.
4. J. J. Watkins, Nacogdoches.
5. S. W. Blount, San Augustine.
6. C. J. Garrison, Henderson.
7. Simeon M. Burns, Carthage.

-
8. Geo. H. Newton, Rusk.
 10. John S. Jones, Athens.
 11. L. G. Davis, Ind. Democrat, Pittsburg.
 12. John S. Jackson, Republican, Tyler.
 13. B. F. Frymier, Crockett.
 14. L. P. Wilson, Marshall.
 15. W. J. Caven, Marshall.
 16. D. T. Hearn, Ind., Avinger.
 17. W. T. Armistead, Jefferson, and W. H. Elliott, Ind., Texarkana.
 18. A. M. Taylor, Clarksville.
 19. John B. Stringer, Mt. Vernon.
 20. James B. Davis, Paris.
 21. James Q. Chenowith, Bonham.
 22. Travis C. Henderson, Paris.
 23. R. R. Hazlewood, Cooper.
 24. W. A. Wortham, Sulphur Springs.
 25. T. J. Tilson, Greenville.
 26. J. M. Harrison, Wills Point.
 27. R. C. Foster, Denison, and J. E. Mathews, White Mound.
 28. Ed. Chambers, McKinney.
 29. Henry A. Finch, McKinney.
 30. D. E. Barrett, Gainesville.
 31. W. W. Graves, Whitesboro.
 32. W. A. Kendall, Pilot Point.
 33. T. F. Nash and J. H. Cochran, Dallas.
 34. A. J. Chambliss, Fort Worth.
 35. J. D. Parsons, Rockwall.
 36. Owen Brown, Cleburne.
 37. C. R. Gibson, Waxahachie.
 39. J. A. Patton, Alvarado.
 40. L. N. Frank and J. B. Barry.
 41. Jas. Robertson, Jacksboro.
 42. J. M. Moore, Cisco.
 43. J. N. Browning, Mobeetie.
 44. A. K. Swan, Henrietta.
 45. J. W. Patterson, Decatur.
 46. James Hurst, Weatherford.
 47. James Rushing, Terrell.
 48. P. E. Peers, Ind., Munnford.
 49. Wm. B. Durant, Ind. Dem., Buffalo.
 50. J. P. Ayers, Bryan.
 51. J. N. P. Cramer, Hearne.
 52. John A. McAlpine, White Hall.
 53. Geo. W. Wyatt, Rep., Richmond.
 54. A. T. McKinney, Huntsville; E. B. Adams, Trinity, and N. A. Cravens, Houston.
 55. W. G. Etheridge, Marlin.
 56. J. M. McDaniel, Belton.
 57. W. F. Sharp, Davilla.
 58. A. S. Camp, Groesbeeck.
 59. Robert E. Steele, Cotton Gin, Freestone county.
 60. J. F. Stout, Corsicana.

61. John S. Moore, Waco.
62. L. L. Foster, Groesbeeck.
63. Chas. E. Gass, Gatesville.
64. F. J. Duff, Ind., Brazoria.
65. H. J. Labatt, Galveston.
66. J. N. Dennis, Wharton.
67. M. H. Townsend, Columbus.
68. W. A. Thompson, Ind., Nelsonville.
69. John Woods, Hallettsville.
70. W. F. Upton, Schulenburg, and A. J. Rosenthal, Rep.,
LaGrange.
71. R. J. Moore, Rep., Brenham.
72. W. H. Coffman, Lexington.
73. H. K. White, Tunis.
74. J. M. Robinson, Ind., Red Rock.
75. L. B. Johnson, Del Valle, and Felix Smith, Bluff Springs.
76. Walter Acker, Lampasas.
77. A. R. Lindsey, Comanche.
78. James H. Robertson, Round Rock.
81. R. M. Harkness, Frio City.
82. John B. King, Stockdale.
83. A. J. Leo, Edenburg, and Santos Benavados, Laredo.
84. W. Scott, Kerrville.
85. C. M. Rogers, Banquette.
86. C. L. Wurzbach and W. L. Thompson, San Antonio.
87. Geo. Merriweather, Goliad, and E. M. Phelps, Victoria.
88. F. W. Latham, Brownsville.
89. A. W. Moursund, Ind., Blanco.
90. C. McGarity, Belmont.
91. J. N. Stagner, Luling, and S. B. McBride, San Marcos.
92. Henry F. Fisher, Houston.
93. Sam Cundiff, Longview.
94. A. L. Adams, Hawkins.

—◆—◆—◆—

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B. D. TARLTON,	GEO. I. JORDAN,	G. D. TARLTON.
Of Tarlton & Bullock, Lawyers.	Lawyer.	Late of Austin.

TARLTON, JORDAN & TARLTON,
 Land Lawyers and Real Estate Agents,
 HILLSBORO, - - - HILL COUNTY, TEXAS.

Have a complete abstract of all surveys in Hill county, compiled from the General Land Office at Austin, and the records of Robertson, Navarro and Hill counties. Special attention given to buying and selling lands, perfecting titles, rendering lands for non-residents, redeeming lands from tax sales, writing deeds, and to Land Litigation. Office in Warren Building.

TOTALS OF OUR STATISTICAL TABLES.

Our table of the vote for Governor at the election, November 7, 1882, is complete, with the exception of two counties.

The entire vote cast was counted officially by the Legislature in joint session of the two Houses, on Friday, January 12, 1883, with the following result:

FOR GOVERNOR.

Jno. Ireland, Democrat, received.....	150,809
G. W. Jones, Independent, received.....	102,501
	<hr/>
Ireland's majority.....	48,308

FOR LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR.

Marion Martin, Democrat, received....	171,277
E. W. Morton, Republican, received.....	58,504
A. Young, Greenback, received.....	19,220
	<hr/>
Martin's majority over both.....	93,553

AS COMPARED WITH THE VOTE OF 1880.

In 1880, O. M. Roberts, Dem., received.....	166,101
E. J. Davis, Republican, received.....	64,382
W. H. Hamman, Greenback, received.....	33,721— 98,103
	<hr/>

Robert's majority over both.....	67,998
----------------------------------	--------

Ireland received 15,292 votes less than Roberts.

Jones received 4,398 votes more than Davis and Hamman in 1880.

The total vote cast in 1882, (including 334 for J. B. Robertson), is.....	253,634
Total in 1880.....	264,204
	<hr/>

Decrease.....	10,570
---------------	--------

The falling off in the vote is attributed to the immense crop of cotton, which at the date of the election was mostly unpicked.

The farmers and employees preferred to remain in their fields, leaving the affairs of State to run themselves.

The assessment rolls of several counties, which should be in the Comptroller's office by September 1. of each year, are not yet returned.

The total valuation of property in the State as estimated by the Comptroller, is \$410,000,000.

The report of the Secretary of the Board of Education shows scholastic population as follows: Whites, 118,702; colored,

40,849; unable to read—white, 22,250; colored, 18,734; school-houses built since last report, 609; teachers' salaries, \$606,312.

Galveston is the wealthiest county, having.....	\$18,661,249
Harris second.....	11,908,112
Bexar third.....	11,795,253
Dallas fourth.....	10,619,090
Travis fifth.....	9,435,859
McLennan sixth.....	8,616,282
Grayson seventh.....	8,111,428

THE LAST SPIKE DRIVEN.

And the Southern Pacific Route is Completed.

[San Antonio Express.]

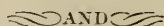
UPPER RIO GRANDE TUNNEL NO. 2, January 12.—The last spike that connects the Southern Pacific and the Sunset Road was driven here this afternoon, with appropriate ceremonies, and now the waters of the Pacific Ocean are connected by rail with those of the Gulf of Mexico. It took place at 2 P. M. to-day, at the east end of the second bridge, east of the second Rio Grande tunnel, and about three miles west of the mouth of the Pecos, and 247 miles from San Antonio and 400 miles east from El Paso. A cedar tile was placed in position, when Col. T. W. Peirce, President of the G., H. & S. A. Railway Company, taking a sledge, and placing a silver spike in position, made the following remarks:

In the majestic presence of these great canyons of the Rio Grande, which impose and awe me with the majesty of the Great Jehovah, and which speak more eloquently than words the insignificance of man, and on the other hand man's significance in his great triumphs over the forces of nature, of which we have abundant evidence all around us, I proceed to drive the spike which connects by rail the waters of the Pacific Ocean with those of the Gulf of Mexico. This I do in this great presence, and in fulfillment of the promise made to myself when visiting Texas in early youth in search of health, to be at least instrumental in this great achievement which assists to draw the different sections of our common country more closely together, and to make our continent the highway of the nations of the earth. May God, in his providence, make this great work redound to the interest, comfort and civilization of mankind. With a heart full of gratitude to Him in preserving my life to this period of the accomplishment of this great achievement, and acknowledging the assistance of my associates, without which the work could not have been completed, I ask divine favor upon them, as also upon the heroic men in every department, with brain and muscle, who have perilled their lives in this herculean work.

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 Best and Cheapest
PIANOS,
ORGANS, MUSIC



Musical Instruments, Etc.

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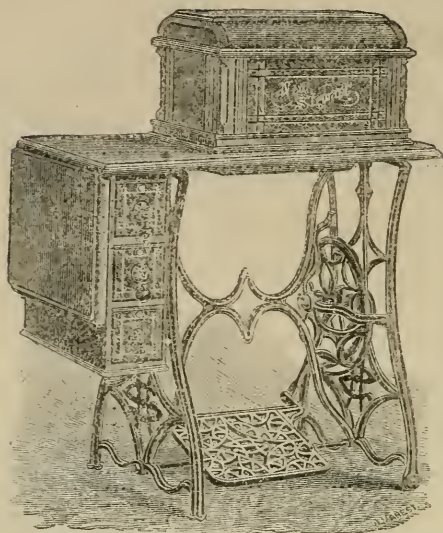
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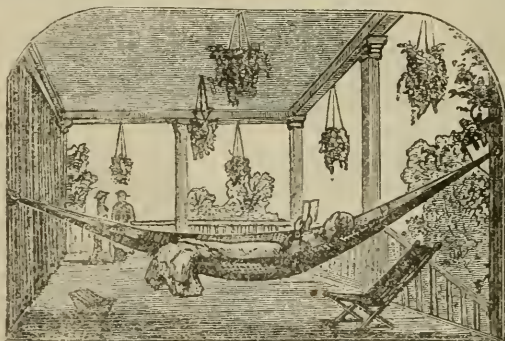
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